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CONGRESS TAKES RECESS WITHOUT PASSING BEER BILL

Measure Postponed Till Next
Autumn Following Filibuster
of Liquor Forces—Issue of
Medical Beer Is Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Congress began its recess late last
night until September 21 without
taking final action on the Willis-
Campbell anti-beer bill, which was
sidetracked in the Senate during the
closing hour of the session until next
autumn.

Adoption by the House of Represent-
atives of the recess resolution by a
vote of 146 to 123, destroying the last
hope for final enactment of the anti-
beer bill, caused Thomas Sterling (R.),
Senator from South Dakota, to move
in the Senate to lay the conference
report aside.

Notice was served by both Senator
Sterling and Andrew J. Volstead,
chairman of the House Judiciary Com-
mittee, that the conference report
would be called up for final action im-
mediately upon the reconvening of
Congress.

Failure of the anti-beer bill before
the recess leaves much speculation at
both ends of the Capitol as to the pos-
sibility of the Bureau of Internal
Revenue flooding the country with
medicinal beer and wines by issuing
the regulations carrying out the so-
called Palmer beer ruling.

Mr. Volstead charged in the House
that Republican leaders had promised
to "take care" of the anti-beer bill
during this session, a charge that
Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor
leader, denied. The prohibition leader
criticized failure of Republican steer-
ing committee in not including the
beer bill in the legislative program.

The Senate fight for adoption of the
conference report succumbed to the
filibustering tactics of the liquor
forces. Upon laying aside the anti-
beer bill the Senate took up the dye
embargo bill, on which a vigorous
fight had been waged earlier.

Most of the day was consumed by
James A. Reed, (D.), Senator from
Missouri, the chief opponent of the
Anti-Saloon League, who regaled the
Senate by thundering sentences on
liberty and the Constitution.

Senator Willis declared: "They
are most interested in the main-
tenance of the iniquitous distilleries
which is seeking the proposed
extension of the distilleries embargo
than they are in the enforcement of
the law by the provisions of the beer
bill."

Joseph J. Frelinghuysen (R.),
Senator from New Jersey, answered
that action on the distilleries measure
was needed at once.

"The distilleries bill is being used by
certain senators who want to 'kiss
the beer bill and to fool their con-
stituents,'" Senator Willis retorted.
"They are hiding themselves behind
the multi-colored haze of the measure
with which they are seeking to so-
color the legislative stream as to pre-
vent a vote on the beer bill."

Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator
from North Dakota, who made the
motion to sidetrack the report on the
anti-beer bill in favor of the dye em-
bargo measure, withdrew the propos-
al when it became apparent that
Senator Reed, who had surrounded
himself with a bulwark of weighty
tones covering the laws and the
prophets intended to speak at con-
siderable length.

"I do not care whether we have a
recess or not," Senator McCumber
declared, "as long as there is important
legislation to be disposed of."

"Neither do I," responded Senator
Willis.

"We will never consent to one until
the beer bill is acted on finally," Sen-
ator Sterling joined in.

"The Senate may well realize now
that the House will not request a
recess until both the anti-beer bill and
the dye embargo bill are acted on,"
declared Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Sen-
ator from Wisconsin.

Bill Is Constitutional
As on the previous day, the Senate
debate centered around the right of
search without warrant. A statement
declaring that the measure in no way
violates the constitutional provision
relative to search and seizure, was
made by representative John R. Tyson,
of Alabama, former chief justice of the
Supreme Court of his state.

"The bill in no wise interferes with
the constitutional guarantee against
searches and seizures, nor does it in-
terfere in any way that constitutes
provision," Mr. Tyson said.

"The bill is more favorable to the
supposed rights of the violators of the
law than many federal and state
statutes and municipal ordinances now
in force," he declared later, and added,
"No good reason can possibly be as-
signed for interpolating into this bill
restrictions, other than those contained
in it, upon the common law or state
statutes or municipal ordinances of the
right to search where such right exists
and may be exercised wherever it is
promotive of the good morals of the
citizenship of this country."

AIRSHIP ZR-2 TOTALLY WRECKED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday) —
An Admiralty report issued tonight
states: "Airship ZR-38 (American num-
ber ZR-2) has become a total wreck
and is lying in the River Humber off
the corporation pier at Hull. The
vessel broke in half in the air and
caught fire. No details are yet known
but probably there are only two sur-
vivors. These are the British captain,
Lieutenant Wain, and a member of the
crew."

A later Admiralty message states
that the survivors who escaped by
parachutes now total five. These are
Flight Lieut. A. H. Wain, captain of
the airship, British members of crew
E. W. Davies and P. Potter, P.
Bateman, physical laboratory repre-
sentative, and an American rating
C. M. M. T. O. Walker. Mr. Potter
and Mr. Walker are reported unin-
jured.

GERMAN PEACE TREATY APPROVED

Provisions Gone Over at White
House Conference and Are
Found Satisfactory—Ratifica-
tion by Senate Now Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—A treaty of peace between the
United States and Germany now
has been negotiated. The terms were
considered at a morning conference
at the White House yesterday, partic-
ipated in by President Harding,
Charles E. Hughes, the Secretary of
State, and the Republican members of
the Senate Foreign Relations Com-
mittee, with the exception of William
E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, and
Hiram Johnson, Senator from Cal-
ifornia. Later, Mr. Hughes went over
the provisions of the treaty with the
members of the committee in greater
detail.

This government was notified by
the German Government that it has
meticulously observed the agreement
that nothing should be made public
regarding the terms of the treaty until
it had been duly signed by both
parties, and that anything purporting
to give any part of the substance of
the treaty which had been published
had no official origin or sanction.

There was every evidence that the Ex-
ecutive, the State Department and the
Senate Foreign Relations Committee
were well satisfied with the manner
in which the situation had been dealt
with.

The resumption of diplomatic and
commercial relations with Germany
must wait upon ratification of the
treaty by the United States Senate.
It is not expected that ratification will
be long delayed, although the desire
of Congress to take a recess and the
fact that the Reichstag will not con-
vene before September 20 indicate
that some time must intervene before
the stamp of legislative approval is
placed upon the action of Ellis Loring
Dresel, Commissioner in Berlin, re-
presenting the United States, and
Dr. Friedrich Rosen, German Foreign
Minister, in affixing their names to a
document of such great importance
to the peace and prosperity of the
world.

The State Department had no com-
ment to make on the report that a
treaty of peace had been signed (in
Vienna also, other than to give the
assurances that as soon as it was
in possession of official information that
the ceremony had taken place, the
text would be made public.

WOODEN SHIPS SALE ATTACKED IN HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—An attack on the policy of the
United States Shipping Board for
selling \$150,000,000 worth of wooden
boats for \$450,000 was made in the
House yesterday by Joseph W. Byrnes,
Representative from Tennessee, rank-
ing Democrat of the Appropriations
Committee. His attack was delivered
in connection with the conference
report on the bill appropriating \$48,-
500,000 as emergency needs for the
Shipping Board.

Pointing out that the last Sundry
Civil bill gave the Shipping Board the
right to use not exceeding \$55,000,000
of any moneys on account of deferred
payments of ships sold last year, and
upon ships sold this year, Mr. Byrnes
said that 215 of these ships had been
recently sold at a total price of about
\$450,000, whereas the ships cost \$150,-
000,000 or more.

"There has been a great deal said
about the maintenance of these ships.
Mr. Lasker stated in his hearing that
it cost him \$800,000 a year to main-
tain those wooden ships down here at
Norfolk."

"I was informed only the other day
by a man who is in position to know,
and who I am sure is thoroughly re-
liable, that it only costs the govern-
ment \$10,000 a month to maintain
all these ships, or at the rate of \$1.67
a day for each ship."

"Now I submit that in view of these
facts if that is true it was a waste of
the people's money at this particular
time, of all times, to sell those ships
for \$2100 apiece when they cost all the
way from \$600,000 to \$800,000 apiece."

SPLIT OCCURS IN CANADIAN LABOR

Dominion Trades Congress Ex-
pels Canadian Brotherhood of
Railway Employees—Decision
May Be Appealed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Canadian
Labor has split on the question of
control by the American Federation
of Labor. The schism took place on
Wednesday when the Dominion Trades
Congress ratified the action of its
executive committee in expelling the
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway
Employees, and expelled the dele-
gates of the order from the conven-
tion proceedings. The vote was 394
to 151. A. R. Mosher, president of
the expelled brotherhood, numbering
over 2000 members, announced he
may appeal to the courts, but denied
his reported intention of restraining
the further activities of the congress
by way of an injunction.

The expulsion of the order was ex-
pected. The trouble arose when the
congress executive committee cancelled
the charter of the brotherhood for di-
verting to its ranks, members of the
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship
Clerks, an international organization.
It was alleged the understanding was,
when the Canadian brotherhood ob-
tained affiliation with the congress,
that it would ultimately amalgamate
with the international organization,
but this had failed to materialize. Ap-
pealing to the courts, the Canadian
brotherhood won a decision that the
executive had no right to revoke its
charter without submitting the matter
to the general body.

Independence Desired
The delegates favoring expulsion
declared during the debate that the
question resolved itself as to whether
the congress may determine by vote
of the members, who it will or will not
have associated with it in the congress.

If the Congress had a right to grant a
charter, it had the right to revoke it,
was their argument.

Mr. Mosher defied the congress
right to expel his organization, stating
that the constitution has no clause
confirming such action. He declared
that the constitution does not say, as
claimed, that the purpose of the con-
gress is to support and encourage in-
ternational trade unionism, but states
the purpose was to promote legislation
in the interests of organized labor in
Canada. He claimed his organization
was international, with special atten-
tion to the control of Canadian affairs
by Canadians.

In a statement issued later, Mr.
Mosher said: "The time has come
when Canadian Labor should stand on
its own feet and fight its own battles.
Coordinated effort with the workers
of the United States on the broader
issues affecting Labor is desirable,
but the state of vassalage, by which
the dictates of the leaders in another
country must be blindly followed,
should be superseded. By excluding
the one truly representative Canadian
Labor organization, the congress is
allowing the international bodies to
strengthen their grip upon Canadian
Labor."

Canadian Autonomy
Mr. Mosher alleged that plans were
laid previously to oust him from the
congress, and that he had evidence
that the international headquarters in
the United States undertook to pay
the International Brotherhood of
Railway and Steamship Clerks dele-
gates their convention expenses, which
hitherto were paid by local units. He
claimed the expulsion was not a vital
matter, and that his organization
stands for Canadian autonomy in
labor matters, indorsed by other in-
ternational organizations, who have
intimated to seek membership with
the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway
Employees. The Canadian Brother-
hood of Railway Employees will hold
a convention at the conclusion of the
Trades Congress, the plans for which
were to be made at a meeting of the
expelled delegates yesterday.

The report of the secretary, P. M.
Draper, estimates the membership of
the congress to be 225,000, of which
173,778 are paid up, the remainder hav-
ing failed to pay on account of unem-
ployment. Fifty trades and labor coun-
cils and 2000 international trades union
locals are affiliated. The total receipts
during the year were \$49,446.33, in-
cluding the reserve fund of \$10,000 and
more than \$30,000 from the per capita
tax, charter fees and supplies. The
total expenditures were \$47,881.64. The
congress today will consider the for-
mation of a federal Labor Party.

FOOD FOR RUSSIA ARRIVES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—American
Relief Administration headquarters
here announces that the first food
shipments for children in the Russian
famine districts have left the Riga
warehouse, 1000 tons for the Petro-
grad district and 2500 for the Moscow
district beyond. Walter Lyman Brown,
European director of the administra-
tion, was reported as sending the first
of his aides into Russia today.

NEWS SUMMARY

Non-cooperation is in full force in
India. The program evolved by Ma-
hata Ghandi is being carried out in
various parts of the country. Riots
have taken place in the Calcutta dis-
trict of Madras and martial law has
been declared. The campaign is not
expected to deter the Prince of Wales
from making his visit to India nor is
it likely to prevent the authorities
from proceeding with the arrange-
ments. The intangible character of
the aims of the non-cooperators is re-
garded as a cloak for the exploitation
of the unrest which exists in India
as in every country in consequence of
the war. p. 1

Viscount Ishli, it is announced, is to
act as reporter to the Council of the
League of Nations. His assumption of
the position may be questioned. If it
is, it will involve still further delay in
the settlement of the Upper Silesian
controversy, which is to be considered
by the Council. The difficulty in se-
curing a suitable reporter is not, how-
ever, impeding the military prepara-
tions and the allied troops who are to
maintain order in the district begin
today to pass through Germany on
their way to the disputed territory. p. 1

Canadian Labor has split on the
question of control by the American
Federation of Labor. The schism took
place yesterday when the Dominion
Trades Congress in Winnipeg ratified
the action of its executive committee
in cancelling the charter of the Cana-
dian Brotherhood of Railway and
Steamship Clerks, an international
organization. p. 1

Considerable opposition is being
manifested by the inhabitants of West-
ern Hungary to the transfer of that
territory to Austria, a transfer that is
called for in the terms of the Trianon
Treaty. On the other hand the people
of the town of Pecs and the province
of Baranya, who at present are gov-
erned by Jugo-Slavians, resist the efforts
to place them under Hungarian rule.
Their resistance is mainly attributed
to their opposition to a recent edict
issued by the Horthy Government de-
claring dissolved all trade unions in
Hungary. p. 2

Gustave Ador is in Paris to expe-
dite the work of relief for Russia. His
efforts will be directed toward evol-
ving a common plan whereby the gov-
ernmental activities of European
countries will be employed in collabora-
tion with the activities of Herbert
Hoover, Dr. Nansen and the Red Cross.
Unity of action is said to be lacking at
present. p. 2

The United States Congress took a
recess last night until September
21 without taking final action on the
Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill, which
was sidetracked in the Senate in the
closing hours of the session. p. 1

The Administration's plan of giving
relief to the railroads through legis-
lation enabling the War Finance Cor-
poration to take over and market \$500,-
000,000 worth of railroad securities
was severely criticized in a report sub-
mitted yesterday by Robert M. La Fol-
lette, Senator from Wisconsin, on be-
half of the minority of the Interstate
Commerce Committee of the Senate.
The bill would put the government into
the speculative business, it was held,
and the emergency given as the reason
for the bill's passage was declared to
be non-existent. p. 5

Acts of violence charged to the ac-
count of the Ku-Klux Klan in the
southern United States are the sub-
ject of a resolution for an investigation
of the new organization to be intro-
duced by a southern member of the
House of Representatives when that
body convenes after the approaching
holiday recess. A mass of data now is
being collected to support the resolu-
tion. Officials of the Klan, on the
other hand, insist that their order has
not been responsible for any objec-
tionable activities. p. 4

In accepting the invitation of the
United States to a conference on the
limitation of armaments at Washing-
ton, Japan lays emphasis on its pacific
attitude, and declares that the main-
tenance of peace in the Far East is of
vital importance to its people. Japan
welcomes the proposal for a prelimi-
nary conference on Pacific and Far
Eastern problems, in order that the
labors of the conference may, in this
manner, meet speedily with the full-
est success. p. 4

The terms of the treaty of peace
with Germany were gone over at the
White House yesterday by President
Harding, the Secretary of State and
all but two members of the Senate
Foreign Relations Committee, and
were found satisfactory. It is not
expected that ratification of the treaty
will be long delayed. p. 1

A strong body of opinion exists in
Washington in favor of open sessions
at the coming disarmament confer-
ence. "The American people demand
open sessions," Hamilton Fish Jr.,
(R.), Representative from New York,
declared yesterday, and other officials
of the government put themselves on
record as being opposed to the secret
methods of the old-fashioned diplo-
macy in the coming sessions. p. 1

OPEN SESSIONS AT CONFERENCE URGED

Hamilton Fish, Representative
From New York, Says People
Demand Open Meetings at
the Disarmament Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Sharp differences of opinion exist,
even among so-called Administration
leaders, on the question as to whether
the doors for the forthcoming disarm-
ament conference should be thrown
wide open, or whether they should be
closed to the American public as well
as to the peoples of the world.

Although Henry Cabot Lodge, the
Republican leader, who is the Admin-
istration's chief spokesman in such
matters, succeeded in stifling the initial
effort to place the Senate on record
in favor of open sessions during the
international conference, the temper
of members of both houses is such
that the question must surely come to
an issue before the delegates begin to
arrive.

Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representa-
tive from Pennsylvania, the chairman
of the House Foreign Affairs Com-
mittee, instead of repudiating open
sessions, as does the chairman of the
Senate Foreign Relations Committee,
takes a middle course and believes that
the doors should be opened to the
public and the press whenever
possible during the conference.

"The sessions, generally speaking,
should be open except under very ex-
ceptional circumstances," said Mr.
Porter. "There is no doubt that open
sessions would be better, but closed
sessions of the delegates probably will
be often necessary. This will be the
first conference of its kind in history,
and of necessity many intricate
matters will come up for considera-
tion. Some of these questions must
and should be considered in executive
sessions, as the committees of Con-
gress find it necessary to do. But many
of the sessions could and should be
open, yet it would be difficult to set a
hard and fast rule."

Open Sessions Demanded
Representing that element in Con-
gress that has taken the lessons of the
secret sessions at Versailles very much
to heart, Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Rep-
resentative from New York, member
of the Foreign Affairs Committee, is
brief and forceful in his advocacy of
letting the people know all that goes
on in the conference room.

"The American people demand open
sessions and their voice should be
heeded," Mr. Fish comments.

Patrick H. Kelley (R.), Representa-
tive from Michigan, the chairman of
the House Naval Affairs Committee,
also strikes a middle course with re-
gard to open and closed sessions.
"It would be well to hold as many
of the sessions as possible in the open,
so all could know what is going on
and be able to judge for themselves
whether the government is being reached
on vital questions, I think it would be
more satisfactory to hold executive
sessions. As with legislative commit-
tees, it is a question of 'give and take.'
This can be done successfully in execu-
tive session, but out in the open many
a person would find it difficult to
change his position, even against his
better judgment. At any rate, even if
the sessions are thrown open, the real
work of the conference would be ac-
complished in cloak room caucuses
and the delegates would leave the open
sessions merely for airing their
views."

J. Thomas Hefflin (D.), Senator from
Alabama, is for the fullest publicity
possible. "I had rather be where I
could hear and see what is going on

and form my own conclusion as to
what influences are operating in that
body," said Senator Hefflin, "than have
somebody come out from behind
closed doors and say, 'We would
recommend a reduction in armaments
but the other countries would not do
likewise.'"

LEAGUE NOW FACES SILESIAN PROBLEM

Difficulty Has Arisen Over Find-
ing a Reporter for the Council
Owing to Reluctance Ex-
pressed by Various Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday) — A
solution of the Upper Silesian question
by the League of Nations is by no
means certain. Many political as well
as technical difficulties are becoming
apparent. The refusal of Quinones de
Leon to accept the reportship causes
great surprise, for it was assumed that
Viscount Ishli had privately obtained
his consent. It follows that the Span-
ish Government during his visit to
Madrid has expressed reluctance to
meddle with vital questions which
may impair the relations with either
England or France.

If such a spirit of fear of being
compromised animates the members
of the League, there is the possibility
of evasion. The announcement that
Viscount Ishli has himself taken the
reportship after Paul Hymans and
Mr. da Cunha had expressed unwill-
ingness, elicits the remark that the
regularity of a decision, which con-
fides these functions of the acting
president of the Council, may be
questioned. Should there be a break-
down of the machinery of the League,
the deadlock will be more dangerous
than ever.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday) —
The Reichstag opens on September
25. The reason for the postponement
is that the Cabinet has not finished
the taxation discussion and also the
question of Upper Silesia has not yet
been decided. The Entente notified the
government that troops for Upper
Silesia will commence to pass through
Germany tomorrow via Mayence, Er-
furt, Sagan and Breslau. Two bat-
alions of English troops will be con-
veyed in four trains while 16 trains
are necessary for the French of whom
a whole brigade is expected. The
transportation will take four days and
everything is being done for the com-
fort of the troops. Italy is expected to
send new battalions.

Reports from Upper Silesia state it
is high time the troops arrived. Ter-
rorizing is continuing in small town-
ships and villages. Bands of insur-
gents are plundering at night and con-
cealing themselves in the forests.
The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" learns
that the French are engaging the Poles
under the name of a foreign legion.
Over 3000 Poles up till now have re-
ceived food, uniform, and high pay. A
knowledge of French is preferred and
Polish is not allowed to be spoken in
public.

THAMES SHIP JOINERS RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday) —
After nine months' duration, the
Thames ship joiners' strike has been
ended and the men expect to resume
work tomorrow morning at an im-
mediate reduction of 6s. and a further
reduction of 3s. in October, while a
third cut of 3s. will be a matter for
negotiation in December.

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Nevertheless Muhammadan feeling in India is intense with all its potentialities for dangerous disorder.

Wishes Must Be Obeyed

The third demand of Mr. Gandhi for award is also impossible to satisfy to the full extent at the present time. His promise that it would be attained by August, 1921, has been extended as the date draws near. The whole difficulty in combating non-cooperation is its appeal to the mysticism of the people of India and the fact that Mahatma Gandhi is considered by many Indians to be the incarnation of Hinduism.

What he says, in their opinion, cannot but be right, and the only thing is to obey his wishes, which, although ostensibly to be carried out with no violence, must inevitably lead among ignorant people to a dangerous ferment throughout the 300,000,000 of Indians.

Outbreak Near Calcutta

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BOMBAY, India (Wednesday)—Serious rioting is taking place near Calcutta. The situation at Tirurangudi, one of the disturbed centers, is said to be grave. The railway between Papanagaddi and Katalundi has been destroyed and telegraph wires are cut. Rioters looted the post offices at Taur and Papanagaddi and rioters are now advancing on Feroke. A special train conveying 400 men of the Leinster regiment and a number of reserve police has left Calcutta for Tirurangudi for the scene of the rioting. An attempt to replace the rails was frustrated by rioters, who outnumbered the railway armed reserves who conveyed the breakdown gang.

The trouble commenced when an armed crowd attacked police officers who were attempting to arrest agitators, and a rioting followed. One officer of the Leinster regiment, one assistant police superintendent and two constables were killed.

Martial Law Proclaimed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ALLAHABAD, India (Wednesday)—During the last three days serious riots have taken place in the Calcutta district of Madras, the number of rioters being about 5000. This is the result of a long propaganda of Muhammadan extremists. Considerable damage has been done to the railway lines and telegraph wires being cut. The original police force and the Leinster regiment proved insufficient, and more troops have been dispatched, besides the local Indian auxiliary forces being mobilized and martial law being declared. The transport of troops has been difficult, owing to trees being felled across the roads, but the rioters are now being rounded up. The outbreak was precipitated by the arrest of the ringleader.

SIR SAM HUGHES HAS PASSED AWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario—There passed away yesterday morning at his home in Lindsay, Ontario, General Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., formerly Minister of Militia in the Borden Government. In his day General Hughes was school-teacher, farmer, athlete, editor, parliamentarian and soldier.

It is in the latter capacity and as organizer of the first Canadian contingent of 35,000 men to go to the great war that he will stand out most prominently in Canadian and Empire history. Though himself a pronounced anti-militarist and an opponent of conscription and a thorough believer in a "citizen army" when need arose. He raised, equipped, trained, and sent overseas in the fall of 1917 the largest army which up to that time had ever taken the high seas. Later he undertook further organization and recruiting, aiming at the raising and maintaining of five Canadian divisions. He also was responsible for the initiation of the munition industry in the Dominion.

In 1916, however, owing to differences between himself and his cabinet colleagues, he resigned and retired to the position of private member, being succeeded by Major-General Newburn. Since then his activities have been slight.

Sir Sam was educated at Toronto University and took a keen interest in amateur athletics. He was lecturer in English language, literature and history at Toronto College, Institute. During the Egyptian and Sudanese campaigns and also during the Afghan Frontier War and the Transvaal War he offered personally to raise troops for Great Britain. He served in the South African War and was several times mentioned in dispatches. He entered the House of Commons for North Victoria in 1892 and later sat for Victoria and Haldimand. Sir Sam was a member of the Orange Order and was also a Freemason.

OREGON HOME FOR VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PORTLAND, Oregon—Through the combined efforts of the American Legion, Post No. 1, the Daddies Club, and the Masonic building committee, a home is being provided for disabled war veterans in two renovated residences, located close to the heart of the business section and owned by the Masonic order. It will be known as the Oregon Ex-Servicemen's Club.

PERMIT RULING RESCINDED

NEW YORK, New York—Customs officials, acting on instructions from the Treasury Department, yesterday abandoned the issuance of sailing permits to citizens embarking for foreign ports. The order ended long waits in line, to which prospective tourists had been subjected. Sailing permits will be required as heretofore, however, for all aliens leaving the country.

UNITY SOUGHT FOR RELIEF IN RUSSIA

As Rapid Decisions Are Necessary and Exchange of Notes Takes Time Dr. Ador Has Come to See French Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Dr. Gustave Ador has come to Paris from Geneva to discuss with Aristide Briand the problem of giving aid to Russia. In spite of the resolution of the Supreme Council 10 days ago, and of the various efforts being made, notably by the Red Cross and by Herbert Hoover, there is little sign of effective efforts. The first condition of successful assistance is obviously unity of action, and it is precisely unity of action that is lacking.

In France and in England there is every desire to succor the Russian people, but practical difficulties present themselves. The allied commission is not yet formed, though Mr. Noulens and others have been nominated by the French Government, and the neutral countries are expected to join the commission. The Russian government emanating from the deliberations of the Supreme Council is not only not yet working, but it has no visible links with other organizations, and there is danger of the efforts being scattered and without efficacy.

It is essential that the governmental activities of the European countries should be employed in collaboration with the activity of Herbert Hoover, Doctor Nansen and the Red Cross. The part that Germany shall play in the relief was not even considered at Paris. As rapid decisions are necessary and the exchange of notes entails loss of time, Doctor Ador comes to Paris for direct conversations and it is hoped that some common plan may be evolved.

The "Matin" publishes an alleged letter of Nicholas Lenine. It scarcely appears on the face of it to be genuine, but it suggests what may well be the state of mind of Mr. Lenine. In this document, which is evidently private, Mr. Lenine is represented as declaring that he has undergone a complete change. He has devoted all his forces to the task for three years, and as a result he concludes that he has committed a grave error in attaching importance to the proletariat being capable of expressing its desires. The class, whose cause he espoused, is without judgment and there is only an individual will.

He laments the falseness of his hypotheses. He is tired and needs repose. Governmental work is impossible in the official forms he has constructed. His hopes have been deceived. He opened to the masses a large perspective of social reform. He recognizes he was wrong, pursuing erroneous methods, the forces of his party diminish each day, and the workers and the peasants are hopeless. Compromises and concessions are inevitable.

The letter is lengthy and if authentic is clearly of immense importance. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is bound to say, after careful reading, that it appears incredible.

WEST INDIES DISCUSS UNION WITH CANADA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The question of the federation of the British West Indies among themselves, and with Canada, was brought before the Legislative Council here when a resolution was moved by the Rev. W. T. Graham, an elected member. The purpose of the resolution, which was seconded and debated, was to have the desire of the Council expressed to obtain the views of the other British West Indies and of Canada "on the important question of the federation on an imperial basis of all the British possessions in the western hemisphere." The resolution asked the local government to seek expression of these views, and to lay them before the Legislature.

There was an amendment to limit the inquiry so as to make it bear only on the federation of the British West Indies. After a fairly lengthy debate both the resolution and the amendment were rejected, the voting being four elected members against the total of 13, of whom four are the one case, and three in the other were elected members, the others being officials and nominated members.

The resolution was not based on hostility to the idea of federation, but chiefly on the ground that it was premature to make such inquiries until the question had been longer discussed in each colony and in Canada. It was urged that Jamaica had not expressed any opinion on the subject, and could hardly make those inquiries without giving some indication of her own views. Also that such inquiries, if made prematurely, might prejudice the position for the future. It was also pointed out from the government side that even if the inquiries were made there was no practical way of insuring that they would be answered with any authority. The Colonial Secretary said that the immediate point regarding Canada was to develop the trade connection already begun. He quoted from a letter received from Canada's Secretary for External Affairs who replied to the suggestion that extra conveniences, especially refrigerators, would be placed on the two steamers which at present plied between Canada and the West Indies.

The Secretary made the point that this could only be done if it were shown in the first place that it would lead to increased business. He pointed out that Jamaica was at a disadvantage in not having in Canada a representative charged with the duty of extending the

market for her fruit, and to whom Canadian importers could apply for information. At present correspondence takes a long time. Canada would heartily cooperate with any scheme that was practical.

It was suggested by one speaker that the best way of helping on increased trade would be to give a definite subsidy to the steamers. During the debate it was very clearly shown that before the idea of any political federation with Canada could be even considered, the British West Indies must be federated among themselves. There must also be absolute equality between the two parties. Before West Indian federation there might be obtained a uniform customs tariff and a uniform coinage.

EGG PRICE PACT IN NEBRASKA CHARGED

Hard and Fast Combination to Control Market Is Alleged and Facts Are Laid Before Attorney-General for Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The existence of a hard and fast combination to control the prices of eggs in the Nebraska market is charged by C. G. Binderup of Minden, who has laid the facts before the Attorney-General's department for action.

Some two months ago Mr. Binderup opened a cream station at Minden, at which he paid to the farmers the wholesale price of all eggs, cream and poultry in trade checks upon the city merchants. He had an arrangement with the merchants whereby he redeemed them at a discount, which constituted his profit for handling the shipments. He sold all of his stuff to the same price as if he had purchased the goods on a cash basis.

Four other cream stations are located at Minden, and as Mr. Binderup's prices to the farmers were better than theirs, they entered a complaint at their headquarters. A representative of one of these creameries is alleged to have called upon Mr. Binderup and told him that unless he changed his methods and paid only the current price fixed by the wholesalers he would be put out of business.

The same threat was made by other creamery men, it is said. He refused to comply with the demands. Finally the creamery manager that furnished him his market gave notice that if he continued to pay more than did the other stations in Minden no more shipments could be received from him. He protested, but was told that his methods were distasteful to the trade generally, and that the company could not, under its agreement with the other concerns in the business, buy further from him.

Rather than submit Binderup closed his station, and immediately the prices of eggs to the farmers went to their former low level.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL FOR POLICE TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A police training school has just been opened by the superintendent of the police force of the city of New Orleans wherein each of the 600 members will be given a month of intensive training. The school has been modeled after similar institutions in the east. A combination schoolroom and gymnasium has been installed on the third floor of the seventh precinct station, with Capt. Eugene Casey as instructor.

Members of the police force, in squads of 40, will attend the school until every man in the department has passed the examinations. The police officer who cannot pass the examination will have to undergo a second month's training, and if he cannot pass then, after fair trial, he will be dropped from the force. Due consideration will be given age and length of service, in the examinations. While taking the training the policemen will be relieved of all other duties.

The course in the school is designed to cover the practical needs of a police officer on active duty. Military drill, boxing, wrestling, handling of "rough-house" fighters, and the use of all firearms which the police may come in contact with are a few of the things taught.

But what Superintendent Maloney regards as most important will be instruction in law, particularly in various crimes and penalties which confront the police daily. Lectures will be given by the staff of the District Attorney's office, the city attorney and the coroner. The policemen will be shown the vital points wherein his cooperation with these officials will mean either the conviction or acquittal of a criminal.

NEW NEW YORK PORT DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—President Harding's signing of the resolution ratifying the New York-New Jersey compact for port developments has marked the constitution of the new Port of New York District, with 175 square miles of area and a straight waterfront of 771 miles. Members of Congress, state legislators and officials made an all day tour of the port yesterday.

SCHEDULE FOR SPEEDING FINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, North Carolina—A novel schedule of fines for automobile speeders has been evolved by County Judge T. C. Furr of Salisbury. A chauffeur who is caught exceeding the speed limit is taxed \$1 for each mile he is making in excess of the limit fixed for that particular road.

ECONOMIC LAW AND EMIGRATION

Senator Tittoni Likens Flow of Aliens to Movements of Actual Commodities—Better Understanding Declared Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Senator Tittoni last evening at the Institute of Politics discussed problems of emigration from Italy into the United States and begged for better understanding and fuller cooperation between the responsible authorities of the two countries. Emigration, he said, is a phenomenon which has the characteristics of any other economic movement and may be compared to the movement of actual commodities which flow toward the demand.

There exists today the misconception that no particular economic law controls the migration of working groups, he said. This is short-sighted, he argued, for the improvements in communication have made the labor market no less accessible to the whole world than any other market. Therefore, when a number of immigrants come to the shores of the United States, it is because there is known to be a better market for their hands. Extending over a long period of time, the ebb and flow of immigration must be allowed to go freely except in moments of emergency like the war and the present stress of reconstruction.

Negative Balance Seen

In spite of the laws which have been enacted recently in this country to limit immigration, Senator Tittoni believes that the balance for the next fiscal year will be negative, so great is the recent movement of reemigration observed by the United States consuls. The laws of the United States which have been made for this purpose must, therefore, be and have been wisely drawn, in the knowledge that the problem is at present only one phase of a slow cycle and will right itself in two things: bilateral legislation and control and unobstructed freedom of emigration, can be assured. If America and Italy can come together on the fundamentals, their agents can between them make the necessary arrangements and restrictions which may from time to time seem advisable.

In conclusion he said, "Don't you think that the eagerness and loyalty with which Italy complies not only with the strict enactment of your law but also with your desires, gives her the right to ask that the unilateral action so far as it relates to our migration relations be replaced by cooperation with twofold action between the two enlightened nations worthy of understanding each other? Don't you think that it gives her the right to ask if the time has not come for a better cooperation between peoples for a more intimate international existence for a more human solidarity of labor, of production, of thought and of affection?"

Needs of Europe

Restoration of political stability in Europe must precede economic rehabilitation, declared Norman H. Davis, former Undersecretary of State, in an address in the morning at the round-table conference on reparations which is being held in connection with the sessions of the Institute of Politics. The problems of reparations are at the center of the world's present difficulties, he said, and their solution rests on political stability.

"If the political difficulties of Europe adjust themselves so that this problem can be solved the rest will be easy," Mr. Davis said. "What is needed now is political agreements. All financial and commercial projects in Europe are being held up by this uncertainty. Throughout the history of the world the development of commerce and industry has always followed political stability, and indeed it can never follow upon anything else."

"We have all learned that our own welfare is pretty closely tied up with the restoration of normal, financial and commercial conditions in Europe. Much as we might like to avoid concern in the political tangles across the seas I am convinced that it will in practice prove impossible to separate them. Our present financial depression is very largely due to the inability of the rest of the world to find money to buy our goods. But it is idle to talk of the economic rehabilitation of Europe until political stability has been achieved."

"If we are really interested in commercial relations with Europe, as all agree we are, I think that purely as an enlightened selfish policy we should and can throw our moral influence toward helping in the political settlements which must precede any commercial and industrial revival and stability throughout the world."

SECOND PASS TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, senior Senator from the State of Louisiana, proposes to use his best efforts in Congress for the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for completing the work of Southwest Pass, one of the mouths of the Mississippi River.

The Senator told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, after he had made a trip of inspection to the pass, that he is convinced that the commerce of the Mississippi Valley requires the use of Southwest Pass in addition to the South Pass which is now in use.

Senator Ransdell's party included Governor Parker of Louisiana, Col. E. J. Dent of the United States Corps of Engineers, Thomas Cunningham, president of the New Orleans Board

of Trade and Ben Michel, president of the National Bar Pilots Association.

These officials inspected all three channels at the mouth of the Mississippi River. South Pass, which is the present entrance to the river from the Gulf of Mexico, was found to have a depth of 31 feet and was in excellent condition. Pass-a-Loutre, the southeast pass which was the main entrance to the river 60 years ago, is too shallow for the passage of a ship and no hope is held of reopening it. A depth of 17 feet has been attained in Southwest Pass and Colonel Dent expects to deepen it to 30 feet if the necessary funds can be obtained.

GROWTH OF U. S. GRAIN GROWERS

Membership Has Passed 5000 Mark, Says a Summary of Organization Work—Elevator Contracts Total Is Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Membership in the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., passed the 5000 mark last week, according to a summary of organization work issued here by the national headquarters of the farmer-owned company.

Recapitulation of reports from the various states shows that field solicitors obtained 974 grower contracts during the previous six days, bringing the total to 5135. Elevator contracts reported total 277, an increase of 25 during the week.

"Last week was by far the best the company has had, so far as organization work is concerned," says a statement issued in connection with the summary. "The central office has received 3678 grower and 234 elevator and local association contracts. That this figure is below the summary of field reports is due to the fact that some time is required by the various state officers to transmit the contracts for official filing in Chicago. The number of grower contracts obtained this week is considerably higher than results for any previous six-day period. There is no doubt but that the total would have been even larger, had it not been necessary to temporarily suspend solicitations in some sections because farmers were occupied with the harvest rush."

"Organization work is being pushed with special vigor in Nebraska, Illinois and Oklahoma. In Nebraska, solicitors obtained 151 grower contracts the past week, bringing the total in that State up to 325. Ninety-seven elevators in that State have joined the movement, this being an increase of 13 for the week. "Directors of the cooperative elevator at Richfield, Nebraska, were unanimous in voting to sign a U. S. Grain Grower contract and at the same time executed grower agreements. This situation is somewhat unique, says a statement issued from the Nebraska headquarters, because of the fact that Richfield is only 15 miles from Omaha; all but in the shadow of the Omaha organized grain interests."

"The way in which Nebraska farmers are joining the movement is indicated by reports from 52 growers, which showed 44 cash remittances. In Illinois, work in McLean and LaSalle counties has been progressing with unusually good results. The total grower contract in the two counties Saturday night was 756. In McLean county, the increase for the week was 168, bringing the total to 451. In LaSalle county, more than 100 new contracts were signed, making the total for that section 305. So thoroughly is the work being done in McLean county that in townships where solicitation has been completed, more than 80 per cent of all grain grown will be sold through the new cooperative company. Twenty-two farmers attended a second school for Illinois solicitors held last week in Chicago."

"Oklahoma is in third position in so far as the number of contracts signed is concerned. North Dakota is first, with an official report of 3186, due to the fact that organization work in that State began several weeks before other sections got started. Illinois is second with 756."

UTAH RESORT CLOSED ONE YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Thurman D. Johnson, United States District Judge, sustained an injunction recently which will close the Ryan ranch, six miles southeast of Salt Lake City, for one year, this being the first case in which section 22 of the Volstead act has been enforced in Salt Lake City in connection with prosecution of liquor law violations. The section provides that any place in which liquor is sold or manufactured may be closed for a period not exceeding one year through the issuance of an injunction.

FREE MOVING PICTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Rhode Island—Provision has been made for free open-air motion pictures of an instructive and entertaining nature on Bristol common by rummage sales and public contributions. The performances are to be given on three evenings a week.

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO.

MARKETS

Cor. Falmouth and Mass. Ave., Boston

SPECIAL

Fresh Arlington Broilers, 52¢ lb.

Fresh World Fish

Peaches from our own farm for preserving

OTHER STORES

Arlington—Winchester—Lexington

FRONTIER CHANGES CAUSE OPPOSITION

Inhabitants of Pecs Are Against Transfer to Hungary and Western Hungarians Do Not Wish to Become Austrian

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Fulfillment of the frontier adjustment terms of the Trianon treaty, as between Austria and Hungary on the one hand, and Hungary and Jugoslavia on the other, is by no means proving an easy problem and notwithstanding the determination of the Horthy Government to comply with the terms of the treaty, and to hand over to Austria the territory of Burgenland, known as Western Hungary, considerable opposition is being manifested both by the inhabitants of the disputed district and of the Hungarian people.

Stephen Freidrich, former Hungarian minister and keen adherent of former King Charles has, through the columns of a Christian Socialist newspaper, called on the people of Hungary to resist with all the force in their power the handing over of Western Hungary to Austria. The instances of Kemal Pasha, and Wojciech Korfanty are cited as cases where the patriotism of the people has defied the decision of Western Europe.

The attempt of the people to withstand the Horthy Government is considered to have about as much chance of success as King Charles has of reinstating himself on the Hungarian throne. In any case Admiral Horthy, apart from his determination that King Charles shall not return to Hungary, is in favor of placing the Archduke Albrecht in that position if the Allies' consent can be obtained.

Arbitrary Government

Admiral Horthy's absolute dictatorship receives strong support from the Hungarian nobles, who include the military war party and permit no expression of opinion inimical to the interests of the ruling party.

The arbitrary manner in which the country is governed is to be seen in a recent edict whereby all trade unions in Hungary were declared dissolved. To this act is, in a great measure, attributed the resistance on the part of the inhabitants of Pecs and Baranya to the transfer of the former town and the latter province over to Hungarian rule by Jugoslavia.

Knowing that under the military dictatorship of Hungary, their trades unions will be promptly dissolved and many of the rights enjoyed at present under the government of Jugoslavia lost, the people of Pecs and Baranya are as stoutly resisting their return to Hungary as the Western Hungarian inhabitants resent being handed over to Austria.

Pecs has valuable coal mines in the immediate region, and according to the Treaty of Trianon, "Hungary shall give to the allied and associated powers an option for the annual delivery during the five years following the coming into force of the present treaty of a quantity of steam coal from the Pecs mines." In order to insure the fulfillment of the latter obligation the Pecs mining area was handed over to Jugoslavia with the understanding that the district should be restored to Hungary when it was proved that the Magyar intended to keep their treaty obligations.

Miners Refuse to Work

Coincident with the return of Pecs, Western Hungary was to be handed over to Austria. As the matter now

stands the Jugoslavia Government is withdrawing its officials from Pecs. The miners of that region absolutely refuse to work under the military control of the Magyars, as is the case with the other mines of Hungary.

At the same time Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Prime Minister, in a speech at Eisenberg has expressed anything but friendly feelings toward Austria, and the Austrians fear that retaliatory measures will be taken against them as a result of their acquiring Western Hungary in the form of the commercial barrier, that it was hoped would soon be broken down between Austria and her neighbors. In the case of Hungary, it now seems as if the tariff would be not only maintained but considerably intensified.

STATE UTILITIES BOARD IGNORED

Independent Investigation Into Gas Light Rates in Providence, Rhode Island, Started by the City Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—A surprising feature of a triangular controversy over gas rates here comes with the announcement that the city will conduct an investigation entirely independent of the gas company and the Public Utilities Commission of the state. The company had declared that it would not permit an investigation. The commission had declared that there was no good reason for an investigation and the company was acting in perfect propriety in ignoring the city; that the law provides for the investigation and regulation of utilities by the commission.

When an expert retained by the city initiated his work many persons asked what could be hoped to be accomplished by the investigation. If the company refused to submit information required. In answer to this city officials stated that no additional information is required; that, under the direction of the city's public service engineer, enough data has been accumulated for the expert to examine to determine whether gas is being made as efficiently and economically as possible.

The action is attempted for the purpose of finding out why gas should necessarily be made with a threatening deficit here and sold at a \$1.35 rate, while in Hartford, Connecticut, a city of a fair comparative size with lesser shipping and rail facilities, a rate of \$1 has been offered the consumer.

If the present inquiry by Alfred E. Forstall warrants it the city will bring a complaint before the Public Utilities Commission, which that commission must hear. Providing the commission maintains its present liberal policy toward utility corporations and denies a petition for lower rates the city will proceed to the Supreme Court of the State, equipped with information, which has always been lacking, to permit it to perfect an appeal.

JEREMIAH O'LEARY FINED

NEW YORK, New York—Jeremiah A. O'Leary, formerly editor of The Bull, and his wife yesterday paid \$286.56 in satisfaction of a judgment recently obtained by the federal government because of the forfeiture of his bond when he fled to the northwest during the war. The bail which O'Leary forfeited was given on an indictment charging violation of a wartime statute.

James McCreery & Co.

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With these two separate groups, each specially priced, it should be easy for most men to make a satisfactory choice—a complete range of sizes in both.

Of Silk and Cotton

\$3.95

A very popular model in white or colors with self figured designs.

Those of Cotton

\$1.65

Plain color in a grade of cotton that will give an unusual amount of wear.

Purchases will appear on bills rendered October 1st

Men's Furnishing Shop—Main Floor



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Bronze and Iron

The National Museum of Wales possesses an interesting show case containing a collection of tools and weapons made in Britain at a time when Britain, owing to her vested interests in copper and tin, was already using bronze, though iron was already known on the continent. In this collection of implements some are pure bronze, some are of iron coated with bronze, and all are of the same pattern as the bronze implements in current use in Britain at the time. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford offers the interesting explanation that there was one enterprising merchant of radical tendencies who could make tools of iron but was unable to sell them to his conservative customers, making his wares exactly like in shape those in general use, he dipped them in molten bronze and mixing up the counterfeits with genuine articles of solid bronze he started on a journey to dispose of them, but met with a mishap and dropped his whole bagful into a lake. Owing to his loss the goods were never dispersed but were preserved for us just as he left them. The explanation is a possible and an ingenious one but surely not the only one imaginable.

American Indian Music

The music of the American Indians is solely and simply vocal. It seems to be generally agreed by musical authorities that the Indians' songs have in them nothing borrowed from instruments, nothing of artificial instigation. An Indian melody never serves two sets of words. There is no instance, it appears, where the people have sung the different stanzas of a ballad to the same air. A large proportion of Indian songs are entirely without words at all, syllables being employed to carry the tones. Perhaps the most striking peculiarity of Indian music is the lack of definite pitch. The Indian begins his song, whatever the natural quality of his voice and his mood at the time render it easiest for him to sing it. The pitch of the song depends upon the individual.

Migration to Siberia

With the autumn season comes the migration of birds. From Britain they migrate to Africa; in Australia the birds fly away to eastern Siberia. During the Australian winter the snow melts in Siberia and it becomes an elysium for birds from every country of the East. A few days after the snow has gone pansies, anemones, and dwarf roses appear in flower and the birds find a rich store of cranberries, crowberries, and Arctic strawberries for food. The influx of birds into eastern Siberia at migration times is one of the most marvelous sights in the world; every pool left by the melting snow is black with them. The Australian birds have the longest journey to make of all, coming from 8000 miles away.

Essentials

What do "successful" men think made them succeed? What qualities in other men would they think promised an important and useful future? Perhaps the opinions of no group of persons on such matters could be more valued than that of the membership of the American Society of Engineers. Fifteen hundred of these key-men of industry answered a questionnaire on "The Eight Qualities Essential for Success." The voting on a dozen or more qualities, worked out in order of the relative frequency of their selection, resulted in this list being preferred by the engineers: character, judgment, initiative, resourcefulness, ability to handle men, enthusiasm, industry, technical training. From this piece of testimony it would seem to be a question of the "man" first, the "engineer" second.

Gold in the Streets

An American mining engineer reports that in Axim, on the gold coast of Africa, gold may actually be picked up in the streets. When the engineer took the statement as a mere figure of speech, his host immediately bade a woman servant go into the main street, gather a bucketful of road scrapings and work it for gold. In 10 minutes the servant returned with two galvanized iron buckets, one filled with road scrapings and the other with water. She also brought three or four wooden platters, varying in size from a large plate to a saucer. Removing several handfuls of the scrapings and placing them in the larger platter, the woman picked out and threw aside the large stones, pebbles and bits of stick and then

moistened the remainder with water, enabling her to remove smaller refuse. The residuum she put into the next smaller platter, and she repeated the process until there was a quantity of sand and gravel ready for treatment. This she sprinkled with water freely, and by a deft, circular movement of the platter brought the small gravel to the outside, where it could be thrust over the edge. When she had repeated this operation three or four times, she treated the mud-like material in a still smaller platter. At last in the smallest platter she had the bucketful of sweepings reduced to a handful or two of sifted sand. This she carefully washed and sifted. Finally, with a dexterous twist, she brought the sand into a crescent, the outer edge of which showed a thin rim of yellow. It was unmistakably gold dust. The whole operation had taken an hour, and it had produced about a spilling's worth of gold.

THE GARDEN OF ENGLAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Thanks to the enterprise of one of London's omnibus companies, it is now possible in a tour of 80-odd miles to see some of the choicest bits of Kent, the garden of England, in a single day. With the old horse-bus such a feat would have been impossible; with the coming of King Petrol you travel with dignity and ease through a charming country stocked with literary and historical associations. First along the old Kent Road, the one-time hedge lined highway along which Chaucer and the Canterbury Pilgrims ambled at their ease; through Deptford, the birthplace of the British Navy; and you are soon in the ancient market town of Bromley. Sweeping along you pass the footpath leading to Hayes, the home of William Pitt, after whom Pittsburgh was named, and the birthplace of his more illustrious son. Then through Farnborough, and too soon you have made the ridge of the North Downs, and are halting to admire the splendid prospects of the Weald of Kent. A few miles more, and you are in the ancient town of Sevenoaks, taking its name from that number of trees.

William Sevenoak was a founding who became Lord Mayor of London, and in thank offering for his prosperity endowed his native town with a grammar school, where Grote, the historian, was a pupil. Just past the school is Knole, a Kentish Hampton Court, one of the finest baronial mansions in England. It was the property of the archbishops of Canterbury until Cranmer "gave" it to Henry VIII, and it is now the seat of Lord Sackville. Gratitude seems to have been the order of that ancient day, for in Tunbridge, which you reach next, you will see the famous grammar school founded by Sir Andrew Judde, another Lord Mayor of London and Lord Deputy of the Staple of Calais. The revenue of the school is derived from certain "sandhills on the backside of Holborn," now one of the most valuable sites in London. Three miles from Tunbridge you find yourself in Tunbridge Wells.

The mild chalybeate waters of Tunbridge Wells have been famous since Lord North discovered them more than 300 years ago. After the Restoration they were in great vogue, as the pages of Macaulay tell, and since then hundreds of famous people have lithered on the Pantiles or promenade, or taken the waters in the neighboring pumproom. Readers of Thackeray will remember how Harry Warrington, the "young Virginian," called at Westerham, where he picked up Colonel Wolfe, the future hero of Quebec, who accompanied him into Tunbridge, mistaking on the way couple of innkeepers' agents for highwaymen. "The young Cressus out of Virginia" was extolled by his aunt as the owner of an estate "as large as Kent," and his mother was represented as "a sovereign princess reigning over a magnificent dominion," with armies of Negroes and gold mines galore. At Tunbridge Harry encountered Lord Northfield and Dr. Johnson, and extolled the prowess as a mount of "Col. G. Washington, of Mount Vernon."

But you must not linger thus delightfully, for there is much to be done. The route from Tunbridge Wells lies by hop-gardens, cornlands, and orchards, through old-world villages and across wayside commons blazing with gorse and heather, until you reach Mereworth (call it "Merryworth," please) and Wrotham (which you must pronounce "Rotham" or be accounted ignorant). Note the fine old church containing many old brasses and a fourteenth century screen; and just beyond is the prehistoric trackway, which came later to be used by the Romans and later still by faithful pilgrims journeying between Winchester and Canterbury.

The track lies on the verdant slopes of the North Downs, which your car mounts with ease on the one side, and skims down on the other, through more orchards and cornlands, to Farningham, a charming village in the valley of the Darent. The early English church and the ancient mill are worth inspection. Orchards abound on every hand as you mount from Farningham to Swanley, a great jam-making center, and then to Foot's Cray, one of a number of little villages taking their title from the little river Cray. Foot was the Saxon owner of the manor at the time of the Norman Conquest, and his name has persisted for 900 years. And so to Eltham, stay for little while if you can in this old town which is rap'-'-b'-'-om'-'-ing. A suburb of London, if only to see the great hall with its superb hammer-beam roof of chestnut—all that remains of the Royal Palace where English sovereigns held level at holiday time for nearly 400 years. It is a delightful memory, as you close your eyes and dream "the garden of Kent until the halt of the car at Westminster tells you that the tour is done.

WIERINGEN ISLAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is that island in the Zuyder Zee, in a region of Holland little traveled, in which it has seemed good to the Netherlands Government to intern the former Crown Prince of Germany. I am not greatly concerned to know if my term "intern" is the exact term in which political jurists would phrase this sort of residence; the effect is much the same, if indeed the phraseology may possibly be inexact. At any rate there he has been for nearly three years, and there it seems likely he will remain.

The Dutch are not keenly interested in this guest. They seemed mildly amused at the idea of anyone being at all curious to see him and his island; and the good folk of Enkhuizen, from which town I proposed to set forth on a bicycle to discover Wieringen Island, were not quite sure how one got there; or what the roads were like. It seemed to them a tremendous enterprise.

As a matter of fact it is 35 miles from Enkhuizen to Ewijksluis, that tiny village on the mainland from which you take the post-boat, a little

steamer, for the island, which is about two miles off-shore, at the base of that peninsula whose apex is the Helder. The road begins with a specious and deceptive ease: one of those brick-paved Dutch roads which, like the little girl who when she was good, and there is a plentiful lack of trees, or any sort of feature, Wieringen Island looks picturesque out there, by sheer contrast; for its few trees have at this distance the aspect of woodlands, and the tower of Westerland church rises strikingly from them. The sea is shallow and the navigable channel is marked by stakes.

At the little port of Wieringen, with the usual concourse of boats, a polite policeman (one of the four on the island) takes charge of the casual stranger and escorts him to the Burgomaster at Hippolitushoef, one of the four villages: the others being Oosterland, Westerland and Oever. If you have a passport all is well. "You have nothing to do with the Kroon Prince," asks the Burgomaster; and he, being satisfied that you have no political mission, you are at liberty to seek the hotel at Hippolitushoef and roam the isle.

It is not a romantic island. The villages are not pretty, nor do the villagers wear quaint costumes. Wieringen Island is about six miles long and three miles and a half broad. One might spend half a summer's day there and exhaust its every interest, and never wish to see the place again. The population is about 3000, and, strange to say, there are several motor cars. To the interests of Wieringen has now been added the new and flourishing industry of selling picture post cards of the former Crown Prince, in the act of standing on the quay, gossiping to the loafers, walking with an occasional visiting friend; or in company with his wife and children on the only occasion on which they seem to have been there. A popular picture card shows him in the act of making horseshoes at the village smithy of Hippolitushoef. His residence is at Oosterland, in a modest little house, No. 10; a house by no means so large or so good, as the modern farmhouse close by. It was the parsonage of the village.

I saw the former Crown Prince there. In the picture post cards he smiles. But he has no smile when not facing the camera. His interests are petty. They are just to keep himself from being bored; and he does it in a variety of little ways. Most of the villagers possess a signet portrait post card of him. To many he has presented leather pocketbooks with a gilded "W." I observe the imperial crown still surmounts it. The very favored persons have horseshoes fashioned by these august hands, and incised with the like initial "W"; and with sealed string and card attached, proclaiming that really and truly he did veritably hammer out these shoes. And the landlord of the De Haam Hotel has a portrait of his daughter in colored chalks by the former Crown Prince, by which it may be gathered that William Hohenzollern is very well as an amateur artist but not likely to rival professionals.

In short the chief present aim in life of this eldest son of the "All-Highest" is to make himself popular with the peasants of this out-of-the-way Dutch

island. When we consider the position that once he held and the situation in which he now finds himself, we may well imagine that the experience of an enforced residence here, all the year round, in the amused tolerance of the Wieringers, must be almost worse than any penalty the Allies might enforce, if they had him.

THE GONCOURT CONTROVERSY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Those who have read the famous Goncourt Journals, filled with piquant sketches and incidents which are by no means tender for established reputations, will be interested in the great controversy which has sprung up in Paris concerning the non-publication of the concluding volumes of this outspoken diary. It is becoming a curious literary scandal. Mystery surrounds the affair and accusations are being directed against the present members of the Academie Goncourt which the elder of the brothers founded. It is said—with what truth the present writer does not know since he has not seen the hidden man-

uscript—that some of these members are rather unkindly depicted by the celebrated French writer, and are therefore by no means disposed to allow the rest of the diary to see the light.

I present the papers are in the custody of the Bibliotheque Nationale and according to the wishes of the author should have been published in 1916—20 years after his passing. He was himself aware that he might destroy certain contemporary estimates and therefore desired to postpone the publication. The elder Goncourt—Edmond de Goncourt—knew intimately all the outstanding men of his time, poets, novelists, politicians, artists, and, indeed, all those distinguished in their professions; and he wrote down precisely what he saw of them, precisely his opinion of them. It is always a dreadful thought that "a chief's among us taking notes"—and when that chief calls himself Goncourt and wields an unsparring, a vitriolic, or shall we say an honest pen, the confusion of his subjects may readily be understood.

Still, Goncourt was a great writer, an artist whose business it was to record life as he saw it, and the question arises whether he has not the right to say what he saw, or whether, on the other hand, the Academie Goncourt and the authorities have the right to suppress the papers which he left for publication and regarding which he left the most precise instructions respecting the date of publication.

It will be noted that when their publication fell due in 1916 the war was raging. The Minister of Public Instruction at that time was Mr. Painleve, and presumably after acquainting himself with the contents of the journals, he decided that in the circumstances it was not opportune to print the work. Questions of public morals were involved. It was understood that there were men, regarded as the leaders of the nation, men on whom the public relied, who would have suffered considerable damage in the esteem of the public were certain passages to be printed. The chief men of the Third Republic could not, in war time, be damaged with impunity. France had need of all her faith in them. It may well be that this consideration was exaggerated, and that it was made the pretext for the safeguarding of a few grave arguments should be employed on their behalf.

At any rate, it was impossible to dispute at that time, and although there was a little protest here and there, it was not even in literary circles particularly resented that the long awaited volumes were not forthcoming. France had waited so long; she could afford to wait a little longer. There were other things of more pressing importance to think of. But after the war what excuse was there? No excuse has been given. There has simply been silence. Now and again some literary critic or some And the Goncourt Journal—when is it to be published? But for the most part the matter was forgotten and it seemed likely that the too truthful impressions recorded by Goncourt would be allowed to slumber forever in the secret places of the Bibliotheque Nationale.

One or two feeble explanations that were sometimes ventured on were that in these days of dear paper and dear printing it would not pay any publisher to produce the work. Another was that the publisher and the Academie Goncourt might be subject to libel actions. And after all even such a writer, as Goncourt must submit to the ordinary rules of commercial publication. If his book was not worth publishing for one reason or the other

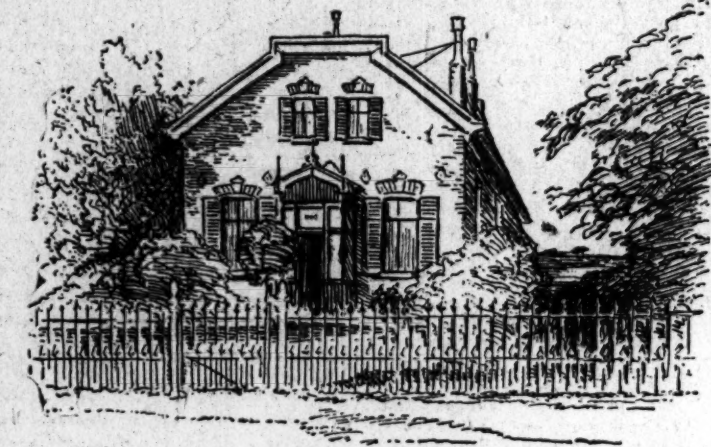
then it could not, despite his wishes, be published. In fact, however, so much noise has been made about the diary that even if it is found disappointing it will be, as an object of curiosity, quite well worth printing—regarding the matter merely from the business point of view. It has received an enormous and gratuitous advertisement in advance. It is possible to conceive that, historically, after all these years, the diary is uninteresting. Goncourt may have overestimated his powers of entertaining the next generation. But at any rate an adventurous interest has been given to the journal.

It is a Paris newspaper which resolved to bring the matter to a head. Claiming legal rights in an affair of public interest it issued a summons against the director of the Bibliotheque Nationale who is nominally at least responsible for hiding the manuscript from the public. It may be doubted whether the newspaper would be found to have the law on its side and the director be forced to deliver up the document. But the intention, of course, was rather to call attention to the subject and to put the Academie Goncourt in an indefensible position. As a result of this pressure it is unlikely that the publication can now be much longer delayed. Will secrets of real importance be revealed, or will it be found that only little-tittle of trivial interest is claimed in these much-boomed papers?

The last sale however contained less of supreme interest, the gem being "Lancelot du Lac" executed between the late thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. This MS. is in three volumes, the miniature surpassing in beauty and romantic qualities, befitting the story, those in the various MSS. of Arthurian legends in Paris, London and Edinburgh. It was purchased in 1901 at the Barrois Sale of Lord Ashburnham by Mr. Fairfax Murray for £1800 and now passed to Messrs. Quaritch at £3500. The smallest manuscript in the collection associated with Emperor Charles V, a "credo" was purchased by the Countess Beaugue for £800. It is a very pretty bauble contained in an elegant little case of gold decorated with white enamel and pink stones, with two clasps, and is arranged to hang from a chain, probably of Spanish workmanship. Its size is 1 1/4 inches by 1 inch and about half an inch thick. The "Antiphoner" of Beaurup near Grammont went to Messrs. Quaritch for £2510, a beautiful thirteenth century MS. which once belonged to John Ruskin, who appears to have pulled the book to pieces to lend leaves to friends, schools, etc., which were never returned. Yates Thompson has traced a few of the missing leaves, but it is unlikely that they will find their way back.

By the munificence of a benefactor the public have been presented with the huge mansion of Stowe for which £50,000 was paid early in July. This vast house, one of the largest remaining fortunes. The accumulation of pictures, statuary, furniture and works of art can be realized when we reflect that three weeks was required to disperse the 3555 lots in the catalogue. And this after 2810 lots were sold in 1848. The sale in that year occupied 35 days, the catalog weighed about one pound. The catalog of the present sale weighed four times as much. In the 1848 sale many fine pictures and works of art were repurchased for Stowe—these have all been disposed of in the present sale. Some of the prices ranging then are interesting compared with those of today, but such are the vagaries of the sale-room that nothing like the amounts anticipated were received in this last dispersal. The lots are far too many to enumerate. This much talked of sale adds yet another to the long list of England's dismantled mansions, in recent years. These collections of centuries housed in magnificent houses of historic interest are so rapidly coming into the market that the day is not far off when they will be as scarce as they were once plentiful.

During this month one of the most famous pictures in England passed to America. This was "The Feast of the Gods" at Alnwick, begun by Bellini and finished by Titian as a companion to his still more famous "Bacchus and Ariadne" in the National Gallery. These works did much to form the style of Nicolas Poussin. His famous full size copy of the Alnwick picture is now lent to the National Gallery at Trafalgar Square by the trustees of the National Gallery of Scotland. The sale of the Duke of Beaufort's furniture enabled the Victoria and Albert Museum to acquire for the nation perhaps the finest example of Chippendale's furniture in the Chinese manner. It is a black and gold lacquered bedstead and is of the utmost importance as an example of eighteenth century furniture. America again was fortunate in procuring from the sale of pictures at Sotheby's on June 27 belonging to Lord Willoughby de Broke, four portraits of great historic value, for the low sum of £4160. They are of Queen Elizabeth and contemporary ladies, exquisite examples of the work of Marcus Gheeraerts (1561-1635) and Paul Somer (1576-1621) making an excellent set all of equal size which right-



The parsonage in Oosterland where the former Crown Prince of Germany lives

THE WAYS OF THE CROW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Naturalists declare that the crow is a social being, and, therefore, a lover of his home. The adult crow, it appears, is seldom seen alone. After the young crow mates he does not change his abode. Early in April the crows begin to build the new nests of the community and to repair the old ones. These nests are composed of scaffolding of dry branches and a bed of grass or leaves, bark and roots. The various materials are cemented together with clay, and the finished nest is lined with wool, fur, hair or moss.

Nothing, it would seem, is more remarkable in bird nature than the devotion of the parent crow. The community mounts guard over the nest until the young are ready for flight. After the young birds have left the nests, the different communities or tribes domiciled in the same region assemble with every evidence of systematic organization. Their meetings are held before the dawn, and the meeting-place is a deserted spot where perfect secrecy can be observed. During the session many distinctly different cries are heard, and in them naturalists have professed to see the rudiments of a language. The parley ended, crows scout the country, presumably to make sure that the way is safe, and a little later the tribes set out to forage for the first meal of the day. Toward the afternoon the foragers collect in groups, seek shelter, and rest and sleep, hidden in the leafage of tall trees. Their sleep over, they set out again and forage and feed until evening, when they assemble for the night parley. In the midst of their debate the chatter ceases suddenly, and in silence, with great caution, the scouts set out to reconnoiter for the night. Assured of safety, the individuals of the different tribes wing their silent flight to their nocturnal hiding-places.

The search for food is the crow's chief business, although his love for glittering things cause him to wander from his ordered road when attracted by the gleam of some object at a distance. If the object of his curiosity can be transported, he takes it.

The crow is easily tamed, but the process demands patience. Many crows talk as distinctly as parrots. Pliny the elder notes a case where a crow alighted in the Forum and saluted the Emperor Tiberius and his two sons, "calling them by name."

The Race of the Books

The proprietor of an old book store in Bellingham, Washington, George C. Shaw, has recently made a study of publishers' records which discloses interesting figures concerning the race of the books for public favor.

Mr. Shaw found that the average number of books of fiction published annually for a period of 30 years is 900. Out of this number all but 30 were eliminated in the first heat. Of these almost all were outdistanced the first month, others remained in the foremost ranks two months, and occasionally one kept a leading place for three months.

Four or five million copies of the 900 new books are sold annually, the favorite of the year running to 250,000 to 500,000 copies; one to 200,000; four to 100,000; five to 75,000; six more to 50,000 and 10 to 30,000. Among those who "also ran" are: 10 books to 20,000 copies each; 50 books to 10,000; 50 more to 5000; another 50 to 4000; 100 to 2000; 200 to 1500; another 200 to 1000 each, and so on down.

The very name smack of Shakespeare and the greenwood, of sunny glade and flying shaft. The headquarters and shooting ground of the Woodmen are at Meriden, in Warwickshire, where Robin Hood himself is said to have displayed his skill. In the Forest Hall may be seen "Robin Hood's Horn" (what better proof could be required?) a curved horn covered with leather, two feet in circuit and having an aperture of about 2 1/2 inches.

The Hall was built from designs by Bonomi, the Italian architect, and on its ceiling may be seen the word "Arden" transfigured by an arrow. Around the walls is a collection of bows and arrows, many of which are oriental, and in one of the windows is a sixteenth century piece of painted glass, probably of German origin, representing an archer. Outside the hall is a raised terrace, and below that the shooting ground of the archers. Since the woodmen of Arden were established periodical contests have been maintained; one of them has taken place this summer.

Announcing Wanamaker Furniture at half its price.

Thursday and Friday of this week, and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week—

Closing the August Sale of Furniture.

All odd pieces and incomplete suites and special lots that have sold down to a few pieces—

Including many matched suites.

Rich prizes await those who come.

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats, Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts

"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Bellows Store

SOUTH BEND, IND.

C. H. ALDEN CO. Manufacturers of MEN'S AND BOYS' FINE SHOES

Standardization enables us to produce Shoes of Superior Quality, and to make them at Favorable Prices.

ABINGTON, MASS.

PEACE IN FAR EAST VITAL TO JAPAN

Government Accepts Invitation
to Washington Conference,
Stressing Desire for Settlement
of Pacific Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In accepting the invitation of the United States to attend the conference to be held in Washington for the discussion of the limitation of armaments, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions are to be considered, the Japanese minister of Foreign Affairs stresses the interest of Japan in world peace and gives the assurance that an effort to effect a settlement of Pacific and Far Eastern problems is in entire accord with the desire of the Japanese Government. The text of the note which was received yesterday follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the thirteenth of this month in which you intimate the gratification of the President of the United States at the cordial response which has been accorded to his suggestion of a conference on the subject of limitation of armaments and cognate topics, and in which you communicate the President's invitation to this government to participate in such a conference to be held in Washington next on the eleventh of November next on the subject of limitation of armaments, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions will also be discussed.

Attitude Is Pacific

"In communicating to you for transmission to the President the hearty and appreciative acceptance of this invitation by the Japanese Government I would ask you to be good enough, in the first place, to say to Mr. Harding with what pleasure the government sees him take the initiative in this all-important matter; his great office, the Pacific traditions of your republic and his own high personal qualifications invest his act with a personal appropriateness, which must be universally felt and recognized.

"The peace and welfare of the world have long been a chronic object of solicitude to the Japanese Government and people. That attitude has not remained a platonic policy, it has been followed out in action. It results naturally from this attitude toward world problems, that government and people alike should warmly welcome the idea of the limitation of armaments, and the removal of the deadening burden on industry and cultural development which swollen and competitive armaments create.

"This government is also completely sympathetic to the valuable suggestion advanced in your note, that it may well be desirable that the use of novel agencies of warfare should be controlled.

"The discussion and removal of any causes of misunderstanding which may exist, and the arrival at an eventual agreement with regard to general principles and their application which will insure friendship and good mutual understanding between the nations, are regarded as of great value and importance.

Peace in Far East

"My government would emphasize the preeminently vital interest which Japan has in the preservation of the peace of the Pacific and the Far East. She has devoted her utmost efforts toward securing its permanence and its maintenance might well be to her a matter of prime concern. She, therefore, finds it accords entirely with her innermost desires, to reach in conference a measure of understanding which shall insure peace being placed once for all upon a permanent basis in these regions. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, in Japan, that the conference will secure really useful results and prove a practical success.

"The Japanese Government gladly concurs in the proposal of the United States Government that the scope of the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems shall be made the subjects of a free exchange of views prior to the assembly of the conference. They hope that the agenda of the conference will, in this way, be arranged in harmony with the suggestion made in the memorandum of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs of July 28, 1921, bearing on the same subject, in order that the labors of the conference may meet speedily with the fullest measure of successful achievement.

"The undersigned cannot conclude without again expressing the thorough and hearty sympathy of his government with the thesis, so clearly and justly stated in your note, of the crushing encumbrance and menace which modern armament presents to civilization. No efforts can be too unremitting to reduce that menace and encumbrance. In the full consciousness of this fact, the initiative of the President of the United States is warmly welcomed and deeply appreciated, and I would ask you to assure the President."

MAJORS INVITED TO BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Mayor Broening of this city has sent invitations to the majors of 150 cities to attend the convention of the National Municipal Improvement Association which is to be held here in October.

UTAH BEACH TAX ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Collection of the amusement tax by the Department of Internal Revenue from the Saltair Beach Company will be abandoned this year on the ground that the 35 cents charged pleasure seekers is either in the nature of transportation fee or for the privilege of parking private conveyances. It is estimated that the tax would have netted the government \$60,000. The beach company which operates its own electric railroad, protested against the collection of the tax on the ground that 42 cents is the minimum transportation fee which can be levied and that it has been forced to construct an expensive concrete pier over the lake for the parking of private vehicles. The case has been in controversy for more than a year.

WORK PRESSED ON PACIFIC HIGHWAY

Road to Be Hard-Surfaced From
Canada Nearly to Mexican
Border, According to Report
in State of Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELLINGHAM, Washington.—The Pacific Highway, from Canada to the Mexican border, will be hard-surfaced for 1412 of its 1767 miles when the summer's road building is completed. Such is the report made in the State of Washington. The hope and full intention of the sponsors of this great automobile road is to have every foot of it hard-surfaced by 1925.

Work has been going forward since 1910. California is reported as having 833 miles hard-surfaced; Oregon, 213.3 miles; Washington, 287.5 miles; while British Columbia, between the border and the Pacific coast city of Vancouver, has 22.7 miles.

From Bellingham to Vancouver is about 60 miles, and about 45 miles of the distance is paved.

The Washington part of the road, at least, is concrete paved, and this pavement extends across the State from north to south except for the approximate distance of two narrow counties in the south part of the State.

Breaks Being Filled in
The pavement begins again some distance north of Vancouver, Washington, and goes to Portland, Oregon, thence to Salem, Albany, and on to the south border of Oregon with breaks. These breaks are being filled rapidly, and several will have been closed in by the end of this paving season. And it is expected there will be continuous pavement by 1923.

In California the road from the border to Redding remains to be paved after this year, it is stated. From Redding to Red Bluff paving has been under way this summer. From Red Bluff south through Oroville, Sacramento, Stockton, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, San Diego and to Tia Juana paving with minor exceptions is now in existence, according to reports here.

In Washington it has been found that a solid concrete pavement 16 feet wide, usually, or wider, 6 1/2 inches thick at the edge and 7 inches in the middle, is the best pavement for the conditions. This has been arrived at after much experimentation with lighter and different pavements that have cracked. The standard road here is holding up under much and heavy traffic.

High Altitude Reached
The Pacific Highway rises from sea-level at both ends to an altitude of 4522 feet in the Sierran pass of California. From it roads lead to national parks, Crater Lake, national park, the Yosemite and Sequoia national parks in California, and to near the great glacial region of Mt. Baker near the Canadian line and 36 miles northeast of here.

The highway passes through the leading cities of the three states except San Francisco and Spokane, in Washington. Typical scenery is observed through the length. Sometimes the motorist is surrounded by great mountains, sometimes he is within hearing of the Pacific tides. It is a road that has brought to Bellingham and this northwest country this year, for example, hundreds of cars bearing license plates of other states, from Florida to New York, with most of the intervening states, it appeared.

In this state a part of the great highway is known as "state road" and has been constructed with state money derived from automobile tax of one kind and another.

COOPERATION PLAN AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Resolutions favoring the organization of a farmers finance corporation of Indiana to finance the cooperative marketing of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in Indiana, were adopted at a meeting of the directors of the Indiana Federation of Farmers Association, the Indiana State Grange, and the Farmers Grain Dealers Association. The meeting was called to discuss the situation created by the action of the Indiana Securities Commission in refusing to permit the sale of stock in Indiana of the Farmers Finance Corporation, a \$100,000,000 company formed under the laws of the State of Delaware to finance the national marketing activities of the grain growers of the nation.

FARM BUREAU MOTION PICTURE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Spring Valley," the first farm bureau motion picture, is announced by the American Farm Bureau Federation as ready for distribution through the state farm bureau federations. The story of the film is built around the wool pool movement, and is the first of a series to be issued by the Farm Bureau Federation in their effort to get films that are worth showing to farm people.

RAILWAY FUNDING SCHEME ATTACKED

Minority Report of Senate Inter-
state Committee Says Issue of
Bonds on Carriers' Debts
Would Be Speculative Venture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Administration's plan of giving relief to the railroad systems through legislation enabling the War Finance Corporation to take over and market \$500,000,000 worth of railroad securities was severely criticized in a report signed yesterday and submitted by Robert M. La Follette, (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, representing the minority of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate.

The minority report contended that the railroad funding bill would put the government of the United States in the most speculative business on the earth, and that the rate at which the War Finance Corporation would receive the bonds was \$10 to \$20 above their present par value in the open market. This fact alone, the report said, would cause the government to incur a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars.

No "moral or legal obligation" to fund the railroad debt rests on the government, the report claimed; neither, it said, is there an emergency to justify the transaction, as railroad credit and railroad securities are gradually improving with reviving traffic. The action of the majority of the committee in reporting the measure without hearing witnesses that opposed the transaction was characterized as arbitrary, and designed to prevent the admission into the record of testimony unfavorable to the claims of the railroads.

Two Democrats Sign

Besides Mr. La Follette, two Democratic members of the committee, Key Pittman of Nevada, and A. Owsley Stanley of Kentucky, signed the report. The following statement epitomizes the criticism of the minority:

"The bill has been reported by the arbitrary action of the majority of the committee upon ex-parte hearings and after a refusal to permit the testimony of any witnesses who might oppose or criticize its proposals.

"This measure if enacted will put the Government in the business of dealing in railroad securities. It will put the War Finance Corporation in control of an enormous mass of railroad securities, larger perhaps than the holdings of any private interest. The War Finance Corporation will therefore become a dominant influence on the stock exchanges through its power to withhold or throw upon the market hundreds of millions of dollars worth of securities. This is not part of the legitimate functions of a government, nor should the credit of the United States be used for such a purpose. It will involve the government in the most speculative business in the world, that of marketing corporate securities.

High Price for Bonds

"The government will receive these bonds at from \$10 to \$20 per \$100 above their present market value. It follows that the government will not be able to sell these bonds upon a 5 per cent basis to private investors when they can buy similar securities from banks and brokers at prices which will yield 7 or 8 per cent. The total loss of the government if the bond market remains in its present condition may be from \$150,000,000 to \$300,000,000 and in case of a fall in the stock market may be much greater.

"The government is not morally and legally bound to fund the indebtedness of the railroads on account of conditions and betterments made during the period of federal control, but only that part remaining after the railroad claims have been offset. On the contrary, every piece of legislation affecting the relations of the railroads with the government has specifically provided for such an offset, and has only authorized the funding of the remaining indebtedness.

"No emergency to justify the extraordinary transaction provided for in this bill has been shown to exist. On the contrary, railroad securities and railroad credit are steadily improving, and are likely to improve rapidly with the increase of traffic accompanying the crop moving season which is about to begin.

"During the past 18 months since the passage of the Transportation Act of 1920, the government has paid or loaned the railroads \$1,376,403,024. The American people are already overburdened with taxes. We can see no reason why the government should embark upon this highly speculative venture."

BUSINESS RECOVERY DELAYED BY TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Free intercourse between nations is essential to economic recovery."

This statement from a market letter issued by a financial firm here, reflects the conviction of American financiers that world trade cannot flourish unless there is world competition, and who realize also that goods are bought with goods.

C. F. Childs & Company are outspoken in their conviction that "no permanent return to normal conditions may be expected for several years, neither can it be expected that the conditions to be brought about by our proposed new tariff law will permit foreign exchange rates to be quoted at par within the next five years."

This company avers that the export trade of the world will go to those

who turn out the best article at the best price.

"Politicians," the company says, "propose to bolster everything and everybody behind a tariff wall and so to prevent learning the lesson which is essential to our future prosperity. As a remedy for unemployment this whole miserable medley is a maddening interference with the free course of trade."

The country has been the victim of partisan politics, the company finds, blind optimism and a dominant disposition to disregard the economic affairs and commercial opportunities of the rest of the world. Few have had the courage to refuse the demands of class interest for the sake of protecting the welfare of the nation as a whole; and "every day spent in devising some makeshift to postpone our day of reckoning in the world of competition, results in giving a valuable advantage to the nations who are our competitors."

EXPORTERS WILL DISCUSS TARIFF

Commercial Representatives of
Many Lands to Aid Manufacturers
at Coming Foreign Trade
Conference in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The tariff question will be one of the most important topics for discussion at the coming convention here of the American Manufacturers Export Association.

"There will be two speeches representing both sides, with remarks from the floor, and in this way we will determine the viewpoint of the majority of our leaders," said A. W. Willman, secretary of the association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

But meantime, while we realize the importance of the action to be taken by Congress, we are not going into any political discussion.

"As far as foreign trade at present is concerned, the situation is similar to last winter and spring, so far as the exchange situation is affected. Every one has his own opinion, but it looks as if a return to normal conditions would be impossible for at least two or three years, unless Europe, and especially eastern Europe, will stop its printing presses from turning out any more currency, for which there is little or no reserve of actual gold.

Pacific Trade Recovery

"In certain commodities, and from certain territories in particular, there are possibilities of a resumption of normal trade in the near future. Already shipping commodities from China, India, Japan, and other trans-Pacific countries are in demand, and the trade for our products is being opened. In other countries, in spite of the exchange difficulties, there come many inquiries for prices for American goods, amply proving that these have proved their worth and are now in a position to compete advantageously with goods from other countries, even on a higher price basis. This applies particularly to such commodities as have proved that their quality is of a higher standard, such as automobiles, office supplies, school supplies and railway equipment.

"One of the principal difficulties confronting the American manufacturer at the present in building up his export trade is to obtain first-hand information as to conditions in the lands to which he intends to ship. To surmount this difficulty the association has planned to arrange for the presence at its convention, which will be held at the Waldorf Astoria, beginning October 5, of representatives of commerce of every civilized country, including commercial attachés, trade commissioners and special representatives of every sort.

"Already many acceptances have been received of the invitation and these 'trade ambassadors' will be on hand fully equipped to answer any questions that the delegates may ask. Ample space will be provided, each country having a table, on which will be placed a standard bearing its name and flag.

Meeting of Experts
The selection of these trades representatives, rather than the official diplomatic representatives, as was done last spring, is likely to prove more effective. It will make the gathering more exclusively commercial and economic and less political in nature. It is also planned to supplement the foreign representatives by the presence of many American experts who have traveled and done business in these foreign countries, so that all viewpoints will be available for the prospective exporter.

Thus, the solution of questions having to do with patents, trade marks, banking facilities, shipping and transportation, duties, customs regulations, advertising and the selection of the best markets for particular kinds of goods, so vital to the exporter who wishes success in foreign fields, will be available to every delegate, enabling him to feel that his question 'What will I get out of this convention?' has been satisfactorily answered.

"With so many viewpoints, both expressed and inferred, as to the future of the business situation, both in the export business and in the United States, it is impossible to make any statement as to the attitude of the members of this association, but this convention, as it is outlined, will be sure to clarify the minds of at least a fair proportion of our business men, and may uncover the right solution."

TEMPERANCE UNION TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Women's Convention on Pacific
Coast Decides to Increase
Membership and to Work for
World-Wide Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A threefold program of effort for the coming year stands as the result of the forty-eighth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which attracted more than 1500 delegates to San Francisco during the third week of August. Much importance was attached by state, county and city officials and the public generally to the sessions, which were held in the Civic Auditorium.

The strength of the organization was pledged by Miss Anna Adams Gordon of Evanston, Illinois, president of the national organization, to three projects:

World-wide prohibition and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment within the United States.

Creation of a sentiment for world disarmament, and the extension of every possible effort to that end.

Preparation for a national campaign against the use of tobacco.

Announcement also was made of the progress of the five years' jubilee program, including an attempt to secure \$1,000,000 and 1,000,000 members, which has been undertaken by the National Woman's Temperance Union, and which, according to reports received by the convention, is going forward steadily and surely, the organization now having more than 500,000 members, and 34 states having raised their full apportionment, both of the \$1,000,000 and of the 1,000,000 members. The financial drive, which began in March, 1919, is for \$1,000,000 to be apportioned in the work of the organization as follows:

Child welfare, \$150,000; health and morality, \$100,000; Americanization, \$200,000; women in industry, \$30,000; education and information, \$50,000; world prohibition, \$300,000; headquarters, Evanston, Illinois, and Washington, District of Columbia, \$50,000; equipment and repairs, \$20,000; field service, \$30,000, and administration, \$75,000.

The objectives of the membership drive for 1921 as announced at the convention are: Every union to organize one new union; every county organized for the W. C. T. U.; every member to win another member; every member to win an honorary member.

Bringing the message that the International Woman's Christian Temperance Union will put forward every effort, through every national, state, county and other branch organization, to establish prohibition throughout the world, Miss Gordon, president of the national organization, in the United States, in her speech as presiding officer, said that "world prohibition is in process of being accomplished, but to obtain it in full the principal means is law enforcement, for which we must work with unceasing vigilance and industry."

"Since our last national convention in November, 1919, there has been an unbroken series of victories for the prohibition forces," she said, "and discouraging series of defeats for their opponents, in their efforts to weaken or to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment."

"If our church and temperance forces only leisurely and lazily send out the light and the truth," Miss Gordon added, "while law violators systematically flood the press of our own and other lands with false statements and cunningly devised fables about the failure of prohibition in the United States, then the coming of prohibition in Europe and the Orient, as well as under the Southern Cross, will be long delayed."

The State of Pennsylvania leads in membership in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, according to the official reports read to the convention, with 47,961 members, while New York is second with 42,389, and Ohio third with 41,744.

The organization is reported as in flourishing financial condition, and in 1924, will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of its foundation. Plans for a world-wide jubilee that year are being prepared.

ST. LOUIS TROLLEY TRAVEL DECREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Street car travel here has been decreasing gradually the last few months, records of the United Railways Company show. In July the company had 23,162,769 passengers, as compared with 24,538,799 in July of last year, a decrease of 5.59 per cent. Officials of the company attribute this condition to prolonged unemployment of thousands of men.

OIL CASES BEFORE MEXICO HIGH COURT

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—The injunction suits brought by foreign oil companies against the government, totaling more than 150 and some of them pending since 1918, were brought up in the Supreme Court here on Tuesday afternoon for a hearing, but the court merely placed them on the docket and immediately went into private session to discuss them. Most of the suits were brought after the decree of former President Carranza was issued, ordering all the companies to manifest their holdings or make them subject to expropriation.

It is understood that arguments by

CONGRESS INQUIRY INTO KLAN SOUGHT

Resolution to Investigate Acts
of Ku-Klux Organization in
the Southern States Will Be
Introduced in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A resolution to investigate the organizations and operation of the Ku-Klux Klan in the southern states will be introduced by a southern member of the House of Representatives of Congress after the recess. This member is now collecting a mass of data relating to the Ku-Klux Klan and acts of violence alleged to have been committed in the name of that organization. The Klan insists that it has not been responsible for objectionable activities and acts of any sort.

The proposed resolution will forbid any organization's members wearing regalia that hides the countenances of such members. By abolishing the hood and cape of the Ku-Klux Klan, the prospective author of the resolution believes, that recently formed organization will be driven out of business or at least be stripped of much of its secrecy.

Order Not Local
Whether Congress may take cognizance of the Ku-Klux Klan is a debatable question, but the southern member, who is preparing to ask for an investigation and restrictive legislation, contends that the order is not a local one, that it has spread through many southern states, that its correspondence and literature is sent through the United States mails, and that Congress, charged with the duty of preserving the public welfare, may take cognizance of such a secret organization.

Included in the information gathered by the advocate of the investigation is a recent expose of the Klan by Major Bruce Craven, formerly Grand Dragon of the order in North Carolina. In a sensational and long statement to the press of his state, Major Craven repudiated the Ku-Klux Klan, declared that its memberships were being sold to both lawless and law-abiding citizens, that the lawless element in the Klan were using it to avenge their spites and that the entire scheme was subversive of law and order and should be driven out of the south.

Old Klan Different

That such an organization with secret rituals, disguises and membership, encourages "night riding" and other improper actions by lawless men who may or not be actually members of the Ku-Klux Klan will be contended if the controversy comes before Congress. Certain southern members of the Senate and House, who will have "nothing to do" with the Klan, assert there is no need for such a secret order in that section, while defending the Ku-Klux Klan, the public works started by the city, including the building of sewers, the paving of streets, the improvement of Lakeview Park and other projects, are providing work for men who for six to eight months have not been able to find a thing to do.

The needy are cared for by a central association, of which Miss Catherine Mehler is the director. She is a trained social worker. After a personal investigation shows a family is worthy Miss Mehler issues a ration card, which is honored by every tradesman in Racine. They receive payment for their goods from the fund provided by the bond issue. The cards are renewed from week to week. Professional beggars are weeded out of the lists.

A firm that is building a long concrete bridge found rotation impracticable, but the workmen offered by Mr. Presser were so willing to take hold of anything in the line of labor that it employed them on a paving contract at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. The public works started by the city, including the building of sewers, the paving of streets, the improvement of Lakeview Park and other projects, are providing work for men who for six to eight months have not been able to find a thing to do.

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Fair prices at the stores are insured through the efforts of a committee appointed by the City Council. It was discovered that some merchants were making a gross profit of 40 to 60 per cent. Through publicity Elmer Christensen, chairman of the committee, says retailers will be forced to reduce their profits to 30 per cent. He says this is an ample return in these times. Further relief for the distressed was obtained by getting the Legislature to pass a law giving unemployed six months' grace in payment of their taxes.

The Racine plan, which has been held up as a model for every community by John R. Commons, professor of political economy at the University of Wisconsin, can be used in every city that has the courage to issue the bonds and that has bankers who will buy them, says Mr. Kearney.

URUGUAYAN UP 22,000 FEET

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Captain Larre Borges, a military aviator, on Tuesday made what is claimed to be the American altitude record for an airplane carrying two passengers. His machine rose to a height of approximately 22,000 feet.

WAR IN NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—State of war has been declared in the department of Jinotega, Esteli, Matagalpa, Nueva, Segovia and Chinandega. In the remainder of the Republic a state of siege has been proclaimed. Active recruiting is proceeding.

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FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Greatest Half-Yearly
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Now is the Seventh Week—and still holds good. New purchases—new groups—certainly clear the way for continued to maintain its fine record up to the last minute.

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No sale could offer greater possibilities for its stocks include every need, fully providing for every demand of good style and workmanship, superior quality and a satisfying range of prices.

Saturday the Last Day of Semi-Annual CASH SALE

WORLD PROHIBITION GROWTH REVIEWED

International President of World Prohibition Federation Points Out Remarkable Progress Made by the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Twelve years ago prohibition was like a "cry in the wilderness" while today there are signs of "a world revolution in the habit of the people so far as intoxicants are concerned," declared Guy Hayler of England, international president of the World Prohibition Federation, in the presidential address to the opening session of the sixth international prohibition conference. The meeting was held in the church of Cuchy in connection with the session of the sixteenth international congress against alcoholism, which has brought together prohibition leaders of the world.

Opening his address, Mr. Hayler alluded to the formation of the federation, 12 years ago in London. Now, he said, he witnesses "the triumph of an international fellowship of prohibitionists which links East and West in a great determination to sweep the traffic in intoxicants from the commerce and social life of the world." The speaker reviewed the first five years of work, which included two international congresses from which appeals were sent to ruling sovereigns and governments, and to members of legislative bodies.

"As was to be expected," Mr. Hayler said, "the great war created immense difficulties, but world-wide agitation against the liquor traffic continued to be carried on and friendly relations maintained with all nations. National prejudice in an international cause is a weakness and the prohibitionist realizes this. But the liquor interests knew no barriers; why should we? Even during the years of the war, strong prohibition measures were taken in nearly all countries."

Activity World Wide

The international president pointed out that the action against liquor varied in degree, but was widespread. It was difficult to keep abreast of all of the changes owing to the conditions of communication, and unreliable press reports finally led to the publication of the international record. Since January, 1917, 100,000 copies of this paper have gone throughout the world and more than five million pages of literature have been published.

With the armistice, Mr. Hayler continued, communication was reopened with all the belligerent countries, and a convention was called in Copenhagen in August, 1920. At this meeting one of the most important steps was taken in the international prohibition movement with the appointment of a European prohibition committee. This group appointed prohibition commissioners to conduct and direct the work.

"The matters under immediate concern," he said, "are: Prohibition by the will of the people; the protection of small nations and native races from the liquor traffic; the League of Nations and countries adopting prohibition; the development of grape industries along non-alcoholic lines; the publication of an international paper in three languages; and the appointment of a traveling secretary commissioner to bring into closer touch all the anti-alcohol forces of Europe."

Attitude of Press

Continuing, Mr. Hayler said that from a reading of world newspapers he has "become convinced that there is some center from which statements emanate purposely to discredit prohibition." He quoted headlines designed to show many negative things for which prohibition is blamed. "But," Mr. Hayler added, "it seems unnecessary to tell this conference that prohibition does prohibit; that drug-taking has been cut in half; that crime has been greatly reduced; that only undesirable are leaving prohibition countries. It is the duty of the federation and all lovers of truth to give the widest publicity to these facts."

Across the continent of Europe great peoples are thinking out the problem of the liquor traffic, said Mr. Hayler, turning to a world survey of the situation. Iceland led the way in European prohibition with a dry law in 1912, to the benefit of which governmental leaders testify. The Faroe Islands and Greenland give a similar testimony. Prohibition in Russia since 1914, even with the changing régime, has prevailed to advantage. Mr. Hayler said, and it is significant to note that, in the trade treaties of the Soviet, importation of alcoholic liquors into Russia is forbidden. Finland will retain the prohibition law passed in 1907 and put into effect in 1919, he declared.

Scandinavian States

Norway, in a national referendum, Mr. Hayler went on, has returned a majority for the prohibition of distilled spirits and strong wines. In Sweden the last phases of the dry fight have been reached, with about 2600 parishes prohibiting the sale of spirits. The new life of Poland finds the people with power to prohibit alcoholic liquors containing more than 2 1/2 per cent of alcohol. Local option is coming in Holland, and the other nations of the continent are approaching the same action.

"Next to the American prohibition triumph," Mr. Hayler said, "nothing would give the moral forces throughout the world such an impetus as a victory for prohibition in Great Britain. Her influence and power is such that such a lead would bring the end of the liquor traffic nearer by years. Even about that we need not be pessimistic."

When Scotland took her first vote under the Scotland Temperance Act in 1920 no less than 461,396 out of a total vote of 1,201,206, voted for no-liquor. No-liquor was adopted in 41 areas and 35 other areas secured reduction. We have to record today the closing of 441 licensed liquor shops in Scotland. Legal quibbles may delay but they can never prevent the final victory of the prohibition forces in that or in any country."

With regard to Asia, Mr. Hayler said that the religions continue to give aid to prohibition, and that in India, in particular, prohibition appears imminent. He warned that care must be taken to prevent the liquor traffic, driven from the United States,

PROVINCETOWN COLORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was early in the morning in Provincetown, Massachusetts. One learns to start the day early there, because every one else does, a fact emphasized by the previous morning's experience of having a slim, black-eyed Portuguese maid say, at 8:30, "No. Breakfast is o'aire—no more food until lunch . . ." and return, with an air of austere finality, to counting the spoons and polishing them. Therefore, in order not to be

narrow sidewalk and seemed so occupied and so buoyant about their professions that it made me wish vaguely that I knew good canvas from bad and the way to hold a brush.

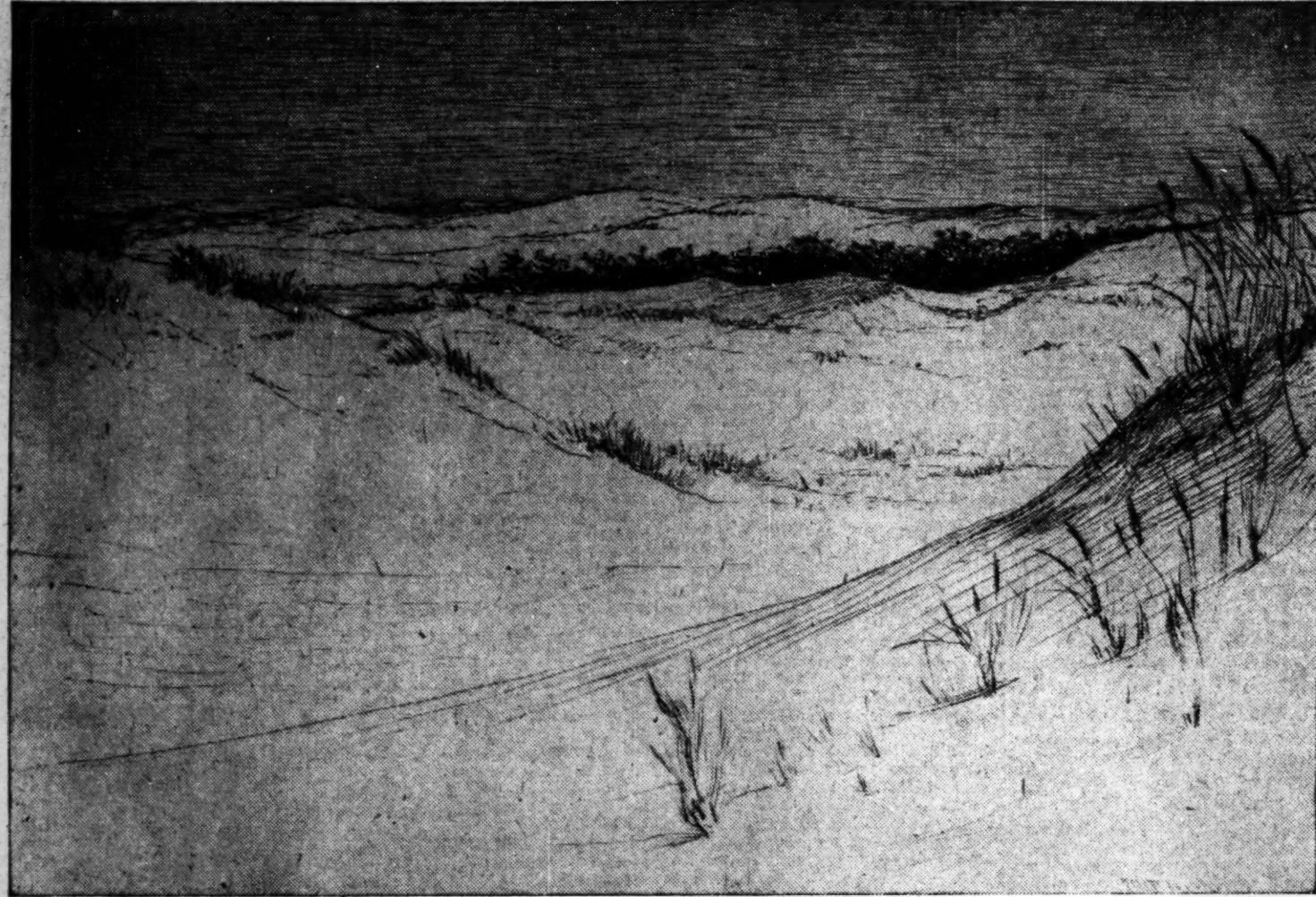
However, I didn't, so there was nothing much to do but walk up and down the historical street and watch every one else being very busy.

The calm little harbor, looking very still and blue, was filled with a miscellaneous and humorous clutter of graceful schooners and yawls and catboats. They rode lazily at anchor or rested close to the weather-beaten old quays which stretched long, wavering arms into the sea. And back from the water, with low cottages and more ornate houses crowd-

argument and refusal to be a subject. The "gold" on" have become a matter-of-fact and it is only occasionally that anything sufficiently unusual to merit gossip occurs.

Of course it is fairly lucrative business, this being laid hold on firmly and being transformed into an artist colony known as such all over the country. They wouldn't be New Englanders, those townfolk, if they didn't conclude "Well, if they want to own the town so bad during the summer let 'em pay for it." So "they" do.

Who can sing all the charm of Provincetown? Of the miles and miles of sand dunes decorated with patches of blue-green grass, those dunes which a writer who lives far



"August in the Dunes," from the etching by W. H. W. Bicknell

Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston, Mass.

from establishing itself in China. In Japan, he said, an attitude toward the temperance movement to be merely a question of moral and personal nature has been transformed into organization for prohibition.

African Situation

By the Brussels General Act of 1890, Mr. Hayler went on, all central Africa was under a prohibition law. Traders, however, defeated its object by trading in intoxicants. Now, he said, central and others parts of Africa are under the League of Nations, and under that covenant, slave traffic, arms traffic and liquor traffic are prohibited. Mr. Hayler warned that traders are again trying to tear down the law and urged that nations arouse themselves to prevent the covenant becoming another "scrap of paper." Local option is gaining in South Africa; prohibition is in sight in Liberia and Palestine has prohibited the liquor bar.

Mr. Hayler cited close votes that have been taken in Queensland, Victoria and New Zealand as indicating the coming enactment of dry laws. The enormous fact of 120,000,000 people under prohibition law in North America, the many benefits already guaranteed, and the probable extension of the dry régime over both continents of the hemisphere, were touched upon.

"From this brief survey," the speaker concluded, "one will gather enough to see and understand that everywhere there are signs of a world revolution in the habits of the people so far as intoxicants are concerned. When, 12 years ago, you did me the honor of electing me president, prohibition was like a cry in the wilderness. That cry in the wilderness has never been silent. Today it is recognized as the voice of man's better judgment and there is a readiness to give it heed. Thus is coming the dawn of better things—universal sobriety, international peace and brotherhood."

LEGISLATION FOR BAKERIES DISCUSSED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Addressing the convention of the New England Bakers Association in its first business session yesterday, C. F. Hathaway of a Boston baking concern arraigned attempts of Congress to standardize bakery products, characterizing the national law makers as "regulation mad." He praised the Massachusetts law that allows the making of loaves of any size as long as the weight is stamped on the package and declared that competition by the housewife was an effective regulator of the business in the interest of the consumer.

Dr. H. E. Barnard of the American Institute of Baking, told the bakers that regulation must be submitted to and said that it was in their interest. He said that all regulation was first submitted to the bakers for protest or approval. J. W. McClinton of the American Association of the Baking Industry, urged the adoption of some plan for uniform state legislation in regulation of the industry, pointing out the difficulties that now confront concerns doing business in more than one state. He said the state laws should be standardized.

thwarted about breakfast and certainly to avoid the somewhat disconcerting ultimatum of the maid, one arose very early, even as the sun tipped the hill with mauve and gold, and arrived at an hour when there was a pleasant hum of earnest conversation in the little one-room restaurant, with sunlight poking in through the windows and making more vivid the crimsons and purples and golds of flowered smocks and enlivening the nodding blossoms on soppy-brimmed hats.

I was open to all advances. A lady—she was emphatically that, by the long and rigid road, I daresay, of years of teaching in some young ladies' seminary—spoke to me about the exquisite poetry of Edna St. Vincent Millay's poem. She beamed as she pronounced the two words which sounded on my ears as raw as red and yellow would have felt to my eyes. She was quite enthusiastic about it, and allowed her toast to become cold as she explained to me, and quite clearly to herself, what she meant. Presently, with an abrupt pushing back of her chair and the firm depositing of a few coins by the remains of her toast, she said, as one imparting information of national importance, "Well, I must go to the dunes. So glad to have known you."

The Portuguese maid appeared in the little gingham-clad doorway at the back end of the room and her black eyes rested on me. Somewhat childishly, I think, I assumed that she would smile in approval at my being on time for breakfast this morning but evidently it was no more than I should have done and beyond a slight nod she gave no sign.

I looked about me. Crouched over the little yellow painted tables was a motley crowd. Youths there were, in disreputable clothes which bore wide slashes of yellow or green paint attesting to the fact that they really worked seriously with their sleeves rolled up and that sometimes, in the process, the paint flew. A few laughing girls, too, gay in smocks and the floppy hats designed to shade their noses as they spent the morning hours down on the sand transferring to canvas the wavering line of a dock supported by barnacle-covered piles, or a hulk of beached boat. Girls who earnestly discussed the relative merits of a blue made famous by the paintings of a man supposed to have discovered its peculiar brilliance by mere chance, and the shading of that blue used with some other color. Girls who repeated with excited embarrassment the devastating criticism delivered on their week's work in yesterday's class when the master himself appeared for his usual weekly summary of progress made or not made. Other women there were, sitting at a table near the back of the room, attending gravely to breakfast that they might go at once to studios or libraries in which discipline of years led them to keep regular hours. A waster or two, playing about with atmosphere, becoming a little too noisy and taunting about the ways of artists' colonies, earned looks of cold disapproval or slight disdain from the others at the tables.

I finished breakfast and went out into the sunlight. Every one had work to do, there was a tremendous amount of rushing to and fro by people who carried armfuls of easels and color boxes and little camp stools and canvas. They brushed against me on the

ing up the hillside, yards blazed with flowers, especially hollyhocks, imperial in their rose and white grandeur, clotheslines swung with a varicolored freight, slim, energetic figures of housewives paused at dividing fences and gossiped. Every one was so busy. A splendid black cat sat on a fence bordering the street and industriously washed its face. A man, mounted on his cart as on a throne, shouted "Wood—f—t" casually, and the slow progress of the cart left a trail of dripped water to mark the yellow dust of the street.

Seventeen years ago the artist Hawthorne discovered that the long strip of land forging out into the ocean afforded new possibilities in the matter of material for painting and sketching as well as a grateful solitude and change from the rush of the city. The material is still there, apparently inexhaustible. The solitude is largely a thing of the past, broken by the increasing discovery by students and masters alike that Provincetown is the very place they have been desiring for years as a place in which to work and live. They have laid firm hands on the town and for at least four months of the year it is virtually theirs, with the townspeople, formerly somewhat awed onlookers at the invasion, now complacently aware that the invaders are there to stay and might as well be made the best of!

Everywhere about the town is the apparent dignity of age, even if an architectural dignity is lacking. From the peaked front verandah of one house set importantly on the main street stares a curious lady, carved from wood and with the remains of blue and yellow and red paint clinging to her eccentric features and proportions. Nearby is a demure little cottage with an exquisite doorway, but off at a strange angle from its rear shoots a terrible ell, its unfinished board glittering and anachronistic.

Down at one end of the town are the homes of the Portuguese, bronzed men and dark-eyed Rembrandt women. The Portuguese keep to themselves, sitting about the narrow steps of their homes at sunset in garrulous groups, eying with no emotion the titling, the squeaking motor buses that rumble by filled with people from "uptown," those of the smocks and floppy hats and, alas, sometimes patronizing manner. But the two worlds do not touch at any point, unless it be, a request from some smocked girl that one of the Rembrandt women pause a few minutes on the step with her youngest child that they may be transferred to canvas. The request is sometimes augmented by the chink of coins. But there is no conversation usually. Neither desires it.

Back yards are no longer sacred against the trespassing of members of the summer colony. After several years of protest which took one form and another it appears that the townspeople—those sturdy, rigid New Englanders in whom the traditions brought over by their forbears when they landed at the little huddle of rocks at the far end of the town are still strong—have begun to think it is simpler to go on rocking on the side porch, reading the Advocate and paying no attention to the strange person who has plunked herself and her easel down inside the gate and is busily splashing out her impression of such a scene, than it is to attempt

across the waste called "Sphinxes" muffled in their yellow robes, with paws deep in the sea? Of the tremendous spaces where, away from the moving pattern of smocks and hurrying figures and chatter, one can think and dream and become renewed and paint, without brushes and pigment, a remembrance of deep blue sky, of boats riding at anchor peacefully, of long stretches of sand and, at sunset again, the tip of the campanile on the hill touched with rose and gold?

PROTECTION FOR CITY GRAFT WITNESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Meyer legislative committee continued to inquire into the conduct of the New York City Department of Food and Markets yesterday, having reached an agreement for protection of witnesses testifying as to alleged graft in that department.

When two such witnesses had been heard, Edwin O'Malley, commissioner of the department, revoked their market permits and said that they were unworthy to hold them if obtained through graft. Mr. O'Malley dismissed the suspected department agents, but the committee's counsel regarded his action as in contempt of the committee and tending to suppress further revelations.

District Attorney Swan promised immunity for witnesses if the committee desired it.

BALTIMORE TO CLEAR HARBOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland—A fleet of patrol boats, recently placed in Baltimore harbor through the efforts of the harbor engineer, is expected to remedy a condition of uncleanness concerning which there have been repeated

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complaints. Not only refuse of all kinds, but portions of old piles and logs have been making the harbor unsafe as well as unsightly, and the authorities concluded that if the floating material continued to accumulate it would hamper shipping. The patrol boats will collect the floating refuse, and to save time, the logs will be towed to the wharves and tied up.

VACCINATION LAW ENDS DISTINCTION

LOS ANGELES, California—California's new vaccination law, which removes the distinction formerly drawn between vaccinated and unvaccinated children, so that the unvaccinated have the same freedom in attending school that the vaccinated enjoy, has been explained in the following statement, for the guidance of parents, teachers and school officers, by Dr. Herbert F. True, director of the Los Angeles School Health Department:

"In event that a case of smallpox develops in a school district the only persons who will be excluded from school will be the patients and other residents in his home. Persons who have been exposed by these other residents who have not been vaccinated will not be excluded as heretofore. This will mean a great saving to the schools in that the attendance will not be cut down every time a remote exposure occurs in a school.

"If, however, smallpox becomes very prevalent in the district, the state health officer may order the entire closing of the school to all persons, no distinction being made between vaccinated and unvaccinated children.

"Teachers will not be under the necessity of filing vaccination cards with the schools nor will they have to require vaccination or opposed to vaccination cards from the pupils."

The law which Dr. True refers to was enacted by the California Legislature at its last session and went into effect on July 23. It reads as follows:

"The control of smallpox shall be under the direction of the state board of health, and no rule or regulation on the subject of vaccination shall be adopted by school or local health authorities."

LEGAL TEST FOR HOME-BUILDING ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota — A test case to determine the validity of an act passed by the last legislature providing for the loaning of state money for home building in the cities and towns of South Dakota, has been instituted before the South Dakota Supreme Court.

The home building act extends to residents of the cities and towns of South Dakota the same privileges enjoyed by the farmers of the State under the rural credits law, which has been in effect in South Dakota for some time. If the validity of the home building act is sustained by the Supreme Court the law will be put into immediate effect. If the Supreme Court holds that the act is not valid the plan to put the law into effect will have to be postponed until the next legislature corrects such defects as may be found in the law by the Supreme Court.

IOWA RESIDENTS PICNIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, California — Fifty thousand former residents of Iowa assembled at Bixby Park, Long Beach, for the 21st annual picnic of the Iowa Association of Southern California. The first picnic held at Raymond Hill in Pasadena, January 18, 1900, was attended by 3000.

FARM BUREAU TO STUDY TAXATION

Executive Committee of Farmer Organization Draws Up Referendum of Agricultural Questions for Its Membership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — Preparation of an agricultural referendum to be submitted to its membership, and assignment of a research division to study the question of taxation, were among the matters taken up yesterday at the session of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

In an address to the meeting, James R. Howard, president of the federation, attacked a number of government measures, the first among these the railroad refunding bill. He condemned the dependence of the railroads upon the national treasury. With regard to taxation, he declared against the repeal of the excess profits tax, and criticized the proposal to levy a flat tax of 15 per cent on the net earnings of all corporations as constituting a discrimination in favor of large corporations.

Single Tax Looming Up

Adoption of the single-tax doctrine of Henry George will be the inevitable outcome of pursuing the policy of making so many federal, state and municipal bonds tax exempt, Mr. Howard declared. He made an estimate of \$25,000,000,000—and declared that it was a conservative one—as the sum invested by the wealthy in such security. With regard to foreign financial problems, he asserted that if Germany can pay \$50,000,000,000 to the Allies, the Allies can pay the United States \$10,000,000,000. This payment should not be in goods, however, he warned, for it would close factories and increase unemployment.

Mr. Howard charged that the exchange rate is being "fixed" by European financiers. Declaring that "the debts were contracted on a cheap dollar and should be paid on a cheap dollar," Mr. Howard attacked the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Bank. The speaker took exception to the tariff bill and concluded with a plea for disarmament to reduce the enormous expense of government and the military and naval machine.

Membership Passes Million

The membership of the Farm Bureau Federation is set at 1,220,000, and represents a progressive organization of farmers throughout the United States. The attitude of the organization, as translated by their national officers is for action along the lines of reduced transportation rates, the passage of the bill regulating the packers, and the development of some system of cooperative marketing that will eliminate the long line between the farmer and the consumer. With regard to the packer bill the federation officials hold it will provide supervision instead of regulation, and that supervision is vitally necessary, in order that the "efficiency" of the packers' business methods benefit the consumer as well as the packer.

Transportation rates are emphasized as the greatest handicap to the farmer, when it is pointed out that the rates have increased 104 per cent since 1918. Marketing facilities that will cut down the number of middlemen between the producer and the ultimate buyer are urged, and it is pointed out that the number of people in the distance between these two has increased in proportion with the transportation rate increase.

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TURKS CARRYING ON WITH IMPUNITY

Failure of Allies to Curb Aggression of Ankara Forces Held Responsible for Present Chaos in the Near East

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—It is extremely regretful that since the armistice tremendous mistakes of serious consequence have been made on the part of the Allies in the Near East. The adequate solution of the eastern question is actually faced by a danger that has gradually been growing in magnitude and importance; it is the danger of Pan-Turanism and Pan-Islamism which was put in an unwholesome condition in October, 1918, when an armistice was concluded between the Turks and the Allies. The Turks were then extremely depressed and were obliged to accept and carry out any term imposed upon them by the victors.

Apparently the complicated Armenian question that has been keeping busy the European diplomacy for several decades would easily find its reasonable solution if the Armenian provinces were occupied by the allied forces immediately after the final victory over the Turks. A certain degree of sacrifice on the part of the Allies would insure immeasurable good for the peace of the world. Permanent peace in the Near East exclusively depends on the adequate solution of the Armenian question.

Had the Allies acted in the way stated, a durable peace and union could be established among the Caucasian republics—Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, under the direct supervision and guidance of the Allies, could form a natural and strong part against the Bolsheviks' invasion; Mustafa Kemal Pasha would not have the least chance to create the Turkish Nationalist movement in Anatolia, and, consequently, the Allies would have no difficulty to become firmly established on the Straits to maintain peace in Constantinople. The French would not have to fight against the Turks in Cilicia and against the Arabs in Syria; the Italians would not be forced to abandon Adalia; the British would not have to make strenuous efforts for suppressing rebellious elements in Mesopotamia and Egypt; the Greeks would not have to wage a gigantic fight; and the Americans would not be bound to save thousands exposed to starvation.

The British taxpayer was unwilling to pay the expenses of a small contingent destined to maintain peace and order in the East, but now he would be under the imperative necessity to remedy a disastrous mistake. While the Allies, on one side, were highly zealous to disarm the Germans, Austrians, and Bulgarians, on the other side they were extremely careless to put into action the stipulations of the Turkish armistice. A great part of the arms and munitions in the possession of the Turks which should be delivered to the Allies were taken into the interior regions and distributed among the Islam population. It is partly by these arms that the Turks are fighting against the Greeks and massacring the Christians.

Offer of Mediation

On May 15, 1919, the Greek Army was mandated by the Allies to land at Smyrna with the express intention to protect and liberate the Christian races exposed to the Turkish barbarism, and, in case of emergency, to impose the will of the victors on the vanquished Turks. Last fall, when the world witnessed the downfall of Eleutherios Venizelos, a radical change of policy took place in the attitude of the Allies in regard to Greece, which had handed over its reins to King Constantine.

This case was exploited by the Turco-philes in France who attacked the government for having supported the claims of Mr. Venizelos. "The Greeks should either keep Constantinople and loose Hellade, or save Hellade and loose Constantinople," declared the French press. Nevertheless, Greece believed that in keeping Constantinople she would not only save the fatherland, but liberate Smyrna and Thrace, too.

Some time ago Constantine landed at Smyrna, where he was acclaimed by an immense crowd exalted with magnificent prospects of Hellenism. The king had come to realize the century-long dream of Hellenism; it was the most glorious and inspiring mission ever entrusted to him by his own people. That was their attitude. Constantine is believed to be a great strategist and a highly ingenious military leader. He made himself famous during the Balkan War and won boundless popularity, which seems to have never completely faded away. The most powerful diplomacy of Mr. Venizelos and the highly

appreciated strategy of Constantine are equally disliked by the Turks; that is why the King's appearance on Anatolian soil created a deep depression among the Turkish Nationalists. It is alleged that for a fortnight the news was kept away from the rank and file of the Turkish Army. The presence of the King on the Anatolian front was regarded to be an event of immense significance for Hellenism; Greece was firmly determined to win the game called quicquid. It was firmly believed that the Kemalists were doomed to lose the game.

The Italians and the French are greatly disturbed at the prospect of a Greek victory. A strong Greece firmly established in Anatolia will inevitably develop a strong Greece in the Mediterranean and lay down the bases of an Anglo-Greek alliance. All feelings of humanity and equity subsided into the bottom of merciless diplomacy and consequently ingenious intrigues came to the surface in the name of justice and equality. Certain humanitarians began to preach a crusade against Greece that ventured to "disturb" the peace of the Near East; massacres by the Greeks on the Turks were reported, and it was declared that Greece was wholly unworthy to govern a country which was entrusted to her care by the Allies. These underground activities, especially on the part of France, resulted in the joint note which was sent on June 21 by the Allies to the Constantinian Government, offering their mediation to settle the conflict between Greece and Ankara.

Detrimental to Greek Interests

Greece naturally declined to conform with the offer, as it was not only prejudicial to her interests but detrimental to the Christian elements in the Near East. The general tone of the Greek answer to the offer was to the effect that "Greece is in Asia Minor by virtue of her duties to herself, and the necessity for carrying out the common decisions of the Allies which the Turks are trying to evade. Any adjournment of the operations would compromise the situation to the disadvantage of Greece and the encouragement of enemy resistance."

The Greek paper "Proodos" says: "The new war is not solely a Greek war; before everything it is a humanitarian war, and, consequently, the victory will not be exclusively a Greek victory." The Turks were of the idea that the offer of mediation proved finally that Europe had grasped the necessity of doing justice to the Turkish claims, which are based on equity: "Being aware of its just cause and confident in the valor of its Anatolian combatants, the Turkish people await with perfect indifference the answer of Greece."

The Turkish press was unanimous to declare that Greece would make a hearty welcome to the offer of the Allies, as every hope of victory on the part of Constantine was "lost forever." It was obstinately insisted by some that the offer of mediation was the very suggestion of Constantine himself, who becoming persuaded of a disastrous and awaiting his adventure, sought the direct compulsion of the Allies, in view of having at hand a strong pretext to abandon his imperialistic designs and draw back the Greek Army from Anatolia, which was exposed to immediate danger.

This reasoning of the Turks came out to be utterly devoid of any foundation, as the government of Constantinople presented a bold answer to the Allies on June 26, by which the offer of mediation was categorically repudiated, justifying the refusal on military and humanitarian grounds. All the Turkish anticipations, dissipated and the Kemalists papers turned to tune another string, to the effect that "our perfidious and obstinate enemy did not have the sense to see what its proper interests required." Payam-Sabah, a so-called anti-nationalist Turkish paper, said: "The refusal of Greece is the greatest fault ever committed in political affairs. That refusal may have beneficial consequences for the Turks, but it may have sad sequels, too."

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—In view of Mr. Sastri's claim as to common citizenship in the Empire, an idea which has received general acceptance although opinions differ as to carrying it out in practice, it is surprising to find Richard Jebb, one of the most thoughtful writers on the modern dominion nationalism, asserting that there is no such thing as common citizenship of the Empire, but only a common subjecthood to the King. Legally speaking, the statement is perfectly true, but it will hardly satisfy the spokesmen of India or indeed the mass of the people. Mr. Jebb says that each component part of the Empire has, as regards citizenship, separate rights according to their special legislation, rights which they can exercise as they please, but which in the interests of amity, should not be exercised against other parts of the Empire.

SIGNIFICANCE OF OPORTO CONGRESS

Delegates From Spain and Portugal Met Recently for Advancement of Technical Study Along Systematic Lines

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OPORTO, Portugal.—A natural science congress of significance and importance in two or three different ways has been opened at Oporto, after careful and extensive arrangements had been made for it during several months past. It is the joint Congress of the Spanish-Portuguese Associations for the Progress of Natural Science, and the delegates have come here from Madrid and all parts of Spain. In this enterprise they have been encouraged and assisted to a considerable extent by the Spanish Government, and ministerial personnel have closely associated themselves with the affair throughout.

The Spanish congress comes to Oporto for intimate association with the Portuguese natural scientists, and now it is in effect a Hispano-Portuguese. But another point is the extent, beyond that already noted, to which political and governmental interests have attached themselves to it, as was no doubt inevitable. It has been remarked that in its higher moments the congress is more political than scientific. The object is a general as well as scientific approximation, and the watchword sedulously propagated on this as on another occasion is that in natural science, politics and most other things standing for progress and interest, the two countries of the peninsula have very much in common, and it behooves them to strengthen themselves together against adverse interests that assail them from outside.

Government Leaders Speak

The opening ceremony, which took place in the Teatro de San Juan, was impressive. There were about 2000 Spanish and Portuguese persons present, all more or less intimately associated with the Congress, including the President of the Portuguese Republic, José d'Almeida. There were the usual speeches of welcome to begin with, made by Santos Silva, president of the Oporto Chamber of Commerce; Oliveira Guimarães, rector of the University of Coimbra; Pedro José da Cunha, rector of the University of Lisbon, and others. Mr. Viegas did not hesitate to speak emphatically to the effect that the congress had a "high diplomatic significance for Hispano-Portuguese approximation" and was loud in his praises of King Alfonso whose figure, he said, "had been morally much aggrandized by his work for the benefit of humanity during the war. Reference was also made to the fact that Edward Dato, the last Premier, was president of the association."

Thereupon the honorary rector of the University of Oporto, Gomes Teixeira, made the inaugural address, speaking of the collaboration of Spaniards and Portuguese in the great voyages of exploration in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in which the two peoples made achievements of vast consequence together, including the discovery of America. Rodriguez Carracedo, president of the association, declared in a lively speech that the time for establishing an intimate Hispano-Portuguese confraternity had arrived, and Mr. Aparicio, Minister of Public Instruction in Spain, followed with a statement that the King of Spain and the Spanish Government associated themselves with the work that the Portuguese Association of Natural Sciences was doing, reminding themselves of the collaboration of both peoples in history. Afterward a telegram was read from the French Association of Natural Sciences expressing their desire to associate themselves with the proceedings at Oporto.

In Practical Fields

The President of the Republic, Mr. d'Almeida, made the chief oration of the occasion, and he had the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister on either side of him to add impressiveness to the occasion. He said that when they desired to appreciate the strength of common interests they must search for signs in practical fields where the thoughts of men of

both countries were not obscured, and, doing this, they observed that the two capitals of the peninsula are bound together by a system of frequent communications, the railway and the telephone overcoming the distance that separated the two. He said that these two neighboring peoples, brothers as they were, were tied together by great interests which at times had a way of becoming entangled, but they must be properly assorted in the early future, and coordinated by good system, for the treasures with which nature had endowed them only waited to be appreciated and used to good advantage by means of a commercial policy as the result of which the achievements of production would be weighed together in the great markets.

No properly trained mind in Spain could ever fall into the stupid error of thinking of Portugal as having less right to her complete independence than that she maintained, and it would be an equally lamentable thing if anyone in Portugal were to attempt to bolster up political ideas with illusory and disordered expectations of the separation of provinces whose unity constituted the utmost strength. Loving the sacred independence of the homeland, his sentiments of sincere friendship toward Spain might be well appreciated, and likewise his sentiments toward the people of Spain, who in the future might be very sure of the loyalty of Portugal. The war had established anew great groups of peoples, and the necessity was demonstrated of developing the union of the peoples of the peninsula who, being independent, must live united.

Spaniards Enthusiastic

A considerable program of work was arranged for the congress, along with many excursions and social functions. "Approximation" was the keyword of many papers and ideas that came before the gathering, and there is not a department of natural science or endeavor that did not seem in some way to lend itself to furthering this idea, upon which it is remarked that the Spaniards seem often to be more enthusiastic than the Portuguese, a circumstance attributed by some to the comparative lethargy of the latter and their modern disappointments which are turning them to pessimism. Likewise it is suggested by cynics that there is much that is merely platonic in the Spanish suggestions, which give the speakers fine opportunity for the exercise of the well-known gifts of oratory.

The engineering section is perhaps the most interesting and important, a number of important papers being down for discussion, while one of the most eminent of Spanish natural scientists and engineers, Leonardo Torres Quevedo, and Francisco Xavier Esteve, also an engineer and professor of the Superior Institute of Oporto, are in presidency over it. These congresses are being held alternately in Spain and Portugal, and it has been determined that next year's gathering shall take place at Salamanca.

On the evening of the opening day of the congress a regional exhibition, displaying the goods, products and achievements of the north of Portugal, was opened, the President of the Republic and the Spanish delegates being present.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR DANISH LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—En route for Stockholm the International Labor Bureau paid a visit to Copenhagen recently, where two of the bureau's committees remained in order to study the labor situation under the industrial crisis in Denmark.

Albert Thomas, chairman of the bureau, expressed himself in highly appreciative terms about Denmark's position, and with regard to the work of the bureau generally he said it was particularly busy preparing the great international conference about labor conditions to take place in October, and in studying the effect on the present industrial crisis upon labor conditions.

The work, he said, was very comprehensive and embraced investigation of widely diverging subjects: the emigration problem, the question of unemployment, the methods of the different countries for settling labor conflicts, and aid to unemployed, to mention some of the most important items. As regards the Danish industrial crisis, Mr. Thomas was firmly convinced that better times were soon coming.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE HOLIDAYS

Well-Defined System Permits Workers in the Several Industrial Centers to Enjoy Periodical Trips to Seashore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—There is not much to say about the British cotton industry. There is a spirit of hope that it is coming to a busier period, and by the beginning of autumn it will be encouraged by substantial orders. It is learned that weld makers are getting very brisk, which may be taken as an indication that manufacturers are preparing their looms for a bigger production of cloth. While awaiting the turn of the tide, it may be interesting to recall something about the great holiday system of Lancashire's 550,000 operatives.

The annual summer playtime of the lengthy chain of factory towns—once almost edging out the other, so near are they to one another—is, in all probability, unique in the world, as it is in England itself. The statutory holidays of the year are fixed in length by agreement between the employers' federations and the work people's amalgamations and consist of 13½ "working" hours. They begin on New Year's Day, and recur at Easter, Whit-sunday, and of course in the summer months. The popular factory holiday is known as "Wakes Week," "wakes" being a name which has survived from the days of domestic workshops in pre-factory times, when the annual respite consisted of a local fair—penney shows, roundabouts, racing, climbing the greasy pole, and wrestling, all intermingled with temporary stalls for the sale of such commodities that the proletariat enjoys at an annual fair.

Fares Somewhat Reduced

Although characteristics of the old-time festival still linger, yet a great change has taken place with the development of cheap railway excursions, carrying the people far afield to seaside resorts and inland places of beauty, embracing lakes and hills and untarnished valleys. These cheap trips were knocked off during the war, and for the first time in several years, railway companies are now announcing special reductions in fares, but are not yet prepared to go back to the privileges of pre-war days.

For many years now the tendency of Lancashire cotton workers has been to lessen the breaks in the daily round of labor during winter months and add the days to the fixed summer holidays. It is the custom to take a week in one of the summer months, and a day or two in early autumn, ere signs of winter have begun to dull the splendor of the sun. The holidays are carried out on an organized plan. Lancashire has a population of 5,500,000 souls, and in order that these should be "trekking" to the seaside at one and the same time, districts close down at different times. First the summer holidays begin at Bolton, Barrowford, Farnworth, Nelson, Tun and West Houghton, mill and mining areas, housing over 300,000 persons. Other districts (with groups of large and small towns) follow week after week till the end of August, when the holiday series is wound up by Old-ham and neighborhood.

Holidays by Groups

Curiously enough the fine-summer center begins the yearly summer scheme, and the coarse-spinning locality ends it, the week's holidays of 11 groups of towns of spinning, weaving, engineering and mining intervening. From the end of August, districts with a few days still remaining to their account take a holiday extending for about half a week, this second series

terminating at the commencement of October. In this way the 13½ "working" hours devoted to holidays are expended and regulated.

The whole population of a town is affected by the cotton trade arrangements. Business being impossible, and also to give families an opportunity of going away together, all works are stopped, offices are closed, and private traders' establishments are locked up for a part of the week, at any rate. The whole of a town is, on holiday at one and the same time, and all customary activities are suspended.

Not Wanton Spenders

An interesting feature in the preparation for the period of idleness is the manner in which the people "save up" in anticipation of having one crowded week of pleasure and sight-seeing. Practically in every town are special institutions for the saving of surplus weekly earnings. There are well-organized savings clubs, held in connection with factories, licensed premises and Sunday schools, while many use the local cooperative societies for this purpose. These savings facilities go on from one holiday period to another, paying out as a rule in the week prior to the stoppage of all the town's industries for the holiday.

In this way, from £300,000 to £600,000 or £700,000 will be distributed in one or another district in a few days. It is wrong to assume, as some people do, that the money is spent riotously. Men and women who economize to furnish themselves with the wherewithal for a holiday do not throw their hard-earned savings away, speaking of them generally. In fact, many of them, after gathering in their year's accumulations from the various sources, devote a part of them to the purchase of clothing and household requisites.

They make the best of the short period of liberty. Before the war in interfered with traveling facilities, it was the practice in several of the cotton towns to organize trips to continental centers—France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Places in the United Kingdom, celebrated for picturesque or historical details, were visited; but the resorts that appealed to the popular mind are on the Lancashire seacoast itself, only a few miles from the dreary stretches of inland land where the sky is blackened by a continuous rain of smoke. Blackpool—wonderful in its development—is the "gay Paris" of the cotton operatives. Only a comparatively few find their way to the glorious regions made famous in all English-speaking countries by the Lake poets, backed by that master of English prose, John Ruskin. This is so despite the fact that part of the Lake country is in Lancashire itself, and the rest in Westmorland and Cumberland, neighboring counties.

MILITARY DRILL FOR VICTORIAN POLICEMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Sir John Gellibrand, an Australian general, has carried something of his successful war organization into his new position as Police Commissioner of Victoria. He has also made excellent use of the reforms inaugurated by Sir George Steward in his brief term as Commissioner.

The new police constable in Victoria is now trained in first aid, jiu-jitsu, drill, musketry, and often in horsemanship. He receives a seven weeks' primary law course, covering the Police Regulations Act and the Justices Act, including all minor street offenses. He also receives practical street training with the regular police. Intelligence, as well as physical strength and courage, is now insisted on in this state. The "third degree" is not permitted in any form in Victoria.

ANALYSIS MADE OF AUSTRALIAN CENSUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—There is an unconscious humor in the phrase "density of the population," used in Australian census figures made public by G. H. Wise, the Minister for Home and Territories. The density, or number of persons to the square mile, for a continent bigger than the United States is 2.21. This represents an increase of 0.39 over the census for 1911.

Victoria is still the most densely populated State, having 17.41 persons to the square mile, Tasmania coming next with 8.15 and New South Wales third with 6.77. Actually, New South Wales is second as far as increase in density in the 10 years is concerned. The enormous areas of the remaining three states account for the very low density. Western Australia showing only 0.34, South Australia 1.30, and Queensland 1.13.

When the proportion of state population to the total for the Commonwealth is analyzed New South Wales leads easily with 38.58 per cent, Victoria coming second with 28.23 and Queensland third with 13.94. The three states on the eastern coast of Australia have practically 51 per cent of the population, yet Western Australia alone has 975,920 square miles of territory against 1,067,816 for New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland combined.

AUSTRALIAN HARBOR INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—E. J. Norton, United States Consul in Sydney, has received a communication from the United States Navy Department inquiring into the anchorage and other facilities for warships in Sydney Harbor. He interprets this as indicating the probability of a visit of American warships to Australia. Their reception would probably exceed even the enthusiasm shown on the occasion of the visit of the battleship fleet to the Commonwealth some years ago.

COST OF DEPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—When Father Jerger, a Roman Catholic priest, was deported by the Commonwealth Government under guard, the cost of his fare as a first-class passenger and of the guard sent with him came to £1107 10s. The facts are disclosed in The Commonwealth Gazette.

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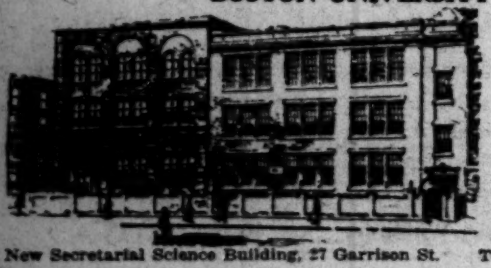
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STANDARD GAUGE IN AUSTRALIA NEEDED

Uniform Gauge for Railway System Recommended for Lines Between the State Capitals—Military Defense a Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—Cabled advice from Australia indicates that the commission—one in a very long sequence of similar gatherings—appointed by the federal government, to investigate the problem of the differing gauges in the railway systems of the Commonwealth, will recommend as a first step in the solution that the 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. gauge be made uniform between the state capitals. This long overdue action will certainly go some way toward solving the greatest difficulty with which the various railway administrations of Australia have ever been faced, or will be called upon to deal with in the future. The penalty of delay may be judged when it is stated that the cost of the work would in 1913 have been £12,142,000, while the cost today will be £24,581,000, apart altogether from the almost incalculable loss sustained and inconvenience imposed by the break in the gauges. It is further indicated that the commission will recommend, owing to the heavy cost, the postponement of converting all the lines. The figures in this case are most disconcerting to the governments concerned, for while in 1913 the cost was estimated at £37,164,000 it has been worked out that the present expenditure involved would approximate £39,523,000.

In regard to the lack of uniformity of gauge Australia has not by any means been the only sufferer, but has been so dilatory in putting her house in order that the result has been almost ruinous in cost and efficiency in working the railways. It was so far back in the world's railway history as 1846 when the trouble of the gauges was causing tribulation in England. Like Australia, the railways were first constructed to suit local requirements solely, and without regard to the future or the ultimate necessity of running trains over lines from one district to another. England laid the foundations of her present efficient network of lines in the years 1870 to 1872, when she secured uniformity of gauge practically throughout the British Isles, and the standard chosen was 4 ft. 8 1/2 in., which is now that of Germany and the United States, and is recognized as the world's standard. It is a great tribute to the genius of the "father of railways," George Stephenson, that this was the gauge chosen by him and that was used on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which was opened so long ago as 1825.

American Gauges

In America, too, the gauge question became acute, and in 1836 there were at least seven different gauges. The impossibility of the position and the inevitable expansion of the difficulty were realized, and the Americans with their well-known energy took steps at once to remedy matters. In the summer of 1835 it was decided to adopt the 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. gauge and to convert all railways to this gauge at the end of May, 1836. The 13,000 miles of line and 1500 miles of sidings comprising the entire system were accordingly converted to the standard gauge, and such was the organization brought to bear on the subject that the whole operation was actually carried out in two days.

The rapidity with which the change was effected was made possible by foresight, and for years previously all engines, carriages and wagons had been built to this gauge at the conversion. The vital importance of taking in hand the standardization of gauge is strikingly illustrated in the case of America, for the 13,000 miles of line in existence in 1836 have now grown to over 300,000. Such figures speak for themselves, and are significant of the colossal task which would have been involved had the conversion been postponed until the present. A railway authority in Australia, fully realizing the danger of delay, said that they should not forget that every foot of track laid down anywhere in Australia aggravated the existing anomaly due to the break of gauge, and made the task of unification bigger and more costly.

Problem in India

Another country, India, has had to face the problem, concerning which Sir Frederick Upcott, when chairman of the Indian Board of Railways, said the railway administration had been unable to grapple with the great congestion of traffic. The lack of uniformity made it impossible to draft the rolling stock of one railway to another of different gauge, to meet those periods of stringency so common in India owing to abnormal or deficient rainfall, flood, famine, sudden glut of traffic, concentration of troops, and other causes. The credit for the change must, however, be awarded to Lord Roberts, who, by pointing out the serious military situation which might arise if matters were not altered, succeeded in obtaining the standardization of 1000 miles of line, and all frontier lines have since been laid to the standard gauge. In advocating the change the gallant soldier gave an illustration, from the military point of view, of how much time would be saved in the movement of a large body of troops from one point to another by the unification of gauge. He cited a hypothetical instance of serious trouble having broken out on the northwest frontier and the necessity to collect at once and dispatch from Lahore 10,000 men and all arms to Rawal Pindi, 171 miles. With the break in the gauge this operation would have

occupied 13 1/2 days, but with uniformity the troops and guns could have been transported in four days and five hours. The difference in time might well mean the difference in defeat and victory.

The question of defense looms largely in regard to the problem in Australia. Indeed, Lord Kitchener went so far as to say that the railway construction had "resulted in lines that would appear to be more favorable to an enemy invading Australia than to the defense of the country." He added that different gauges isolated each system, and that the lack of systematic interior connection made the present lines running inland of little use for defense, "though possibly of considerable value to an enemy who would have temporary command of the sea."

Standardization Specific

There is only one way effectually to remedy the serious state of affairs in regard to the Australian railways, and that is, whatever the cost and trouble, to standardize the gauge. Heretofore, however, in spite of consistent recommendations from many conferences, including those of the federal and state premiers, nothing has definitely been decided; but the problem has been nibbled at and very many expedients examined and discussed. In fact, a "board of experts" consisting of the chief mechanical engineers, and way and works engineers from each system of the Commonwealth and states, examined and "exhaustively dealt with" no fewer than 126 inventions and devices, including sliding wheels, double and multiple wheels, telescopic axles, dividing axles, adjustable bogie frames, changing bogies, transference of bogies, and treble and multiple rails. The board arrived at the unanimous conclusion that none of these devices could be recommended. In regard to the well-known "third rail" solution, the board reported that the application would be so limited in range of usefulness that they could not recommend adoption; they were of opinion that the third rail was only a "poor expedient" which would tend to complications and prevent a more complete and effective system being introduced.

There the matter rests for the present, and until Australia is prepared to find upwards of £100,000,000, the complete standardization of the gauges will not be secured.

BOLSHEVIST INROADS INTO EGYPT CHECKED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—That Egypt is given considerable prominence, in the program of the Bolshevist propagandists, there is little doubt. Her geographical and strategic position, the claim for complete independence, voiced most loudly by malcontents generally of the semi-educated official class, her importance in the Mohammedan world—these alone would be sufficient reasons for stirring the interest of those who evidently include in their agenda the destruction of what they consider is the embodiment of the capitalist system, the British Empire.

Little appears to be known, or if known is not published, regarding the activity of propagandists in Egypt, but evidently the soil, as found in its cosmopolitan town populations or its ignorant fellahs, has long been considered eminently suitable for the sowing of rumors. How far the supporters of Saad Zaghlul Pasha are connected with the movement is uncertain, but there appears to be every likelihood that in that party, with its policy of aggressive opposition, will be found those having Bolshevist sympathies. It has been stated that the chief reason for the deportation of Prince Aziz Hussein, who recently took such a prominent part in the pro-Zaghlul campaign, was his activity in promulgating the Communist ideas he had acquired during his residence in Barcelona, Spain, after his expulsion from Egypt at the beginning of the war.

While it is scarcely credible that a Khedivial prince, who has held a cavalry regiment and was a general in the Turkish Army during the Balkan War, should have become a sincere supporter of Communism, his action in setting up all over the country committees—ostensibly for the purpose of collecting information to discredit the present government's policy, but saving of the Soviet system—gives considerable color to the report.

An amusing turn was given to the situation by a hoax recently played on the credulity of the country by a former student of the Azhar, the theological college of Cairo. Returning to Egypt from Asia Minor he prepared the ground by announcing through the Syrian and Palestine press the forthcoming visit to Egypt of a well known Muhammadan Bolshevist adherent. After a suitable period of suspense the report came down from Upper Egypt that "Professor Zaki the Circassian" had opened his campaign in Assiut Province and was preaching Bolshevism in the villages. The stranger's money-collecting project was, however, soon cut short by his arrest, and now that Zaki Yusa is again in the hands of the Cairo police the people are inclined to be somewhat less credulous of all the rumors that have been circulated on the subject. There is no reason, however, to believe that the authorities are not aware that the situation requires watching, lest intrigues should enter the country with the object of disturbing its natural course toward self-development.

CORONADO BUILDING BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
SAN DIEGO, California—In order to preserve the beauty of Coronado, San Diego's winter resort, by erecting only buildings that add to, rather than detract from their surroundings, the board of trustees of that city has established a building bureau for the community.

LABOR'S PART IN IRISH SITUATION

Mr. de Valera Tells Workers They Have Done Much to Put Country "Where It Is Today"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At the annual conference of Irish Labor, which opened on August 1 in the Mansion House, Dublin, a resolution submitted that the only satisfactory solution to the Irish railway difficulty is complete nationalization with a central control board responsible to the Irish people on which organized workers should be adequately represented. The "fight for national freedom" in Ireland was alluded to as "part of the great world-wide struggle of the oppressed against the greedy and powerful."

Reports frequently published in the London press to the effect that the Irish movement is connected with Russian Bolshevism were dismissed as "falsely charged" and "unworthy of notice." An extract quoted from the Russian Press Review stated that in response to an appeal on behalf of the Irish railwaymen, as a result of their refusal to transport equipment intended for quelling disturbances in Ireland, "a certain amount of money was collected at that time by the International Council of Trades Unions; this fund was taken to Ireland by the delegates of the Irish railwaymen as a concise proof of the solidarity of the Russian proletariat."

Turbulence in Belfast

Regarding the condition of things in Belfast it was reported that the general depression in trade is particularly marked in that city; that "violent intolerance" still prevails and that there is no sign of improvement. The workers in the building trades have been resisting a reduction in wages since January last, while their fellow tradesmen in Dublin have settled their strike after eight months.

When dealing with the neutral position adopted by Labor at the parliamentary election for Northern and Southern Ireland, the annual report of this party says it is imperative that Labor should keep its political party independent of it will fail of its purpose "no matter how friendly other political parties may be"; and that for an avowed member of the Labor Party to accept a seat at the instance of another political party would be a "breach of the spirit of their constitution."

At the same time the report reveals that had the Labor Party known that the persons elected by the Nationalist Party were to function as the new Government, "a different choice in some cases might have been made," and the fact that an announcement to that effect was deferred until after the elections is regarded as "somewhat anomalous."

Labor in Irish Politics

Alluding to the support given to the Irish cause by the Labor parties, he said, "Were it not for the solidarity of Labor in Ireland behind the national cause in recent and past years it would not be where it is today. I am very glad, then," he continued, "to meet you, and I know you won't expect me to say any more. I am very glad to be here to give personal testimony to that, and to tell you that we know it—we who are in a position to gauge the advance of the Irish cause from day to day. We know what your support and your refusal to put forward even your own special interest has meant to Ireland in the past two years, and I feel perfectly certain that if the fight is to continue we will have the same support from Labor in future as we have had in the past."

Thomas Johnson followed with a short speech in which he said that Mr. de Valera had addressed them in the capacity of "President of the Irish Republic" and had thus publicly acknowledged the importance of the Labor movement in relation to the Irish movement, and he did not think he was going too far in saying that this meant the recognition that the Labor movement must be acknowledged in any future Irish state. He had no doubt of Mr. de Valera's sympathy now, but whether Mr. de Valera was "President" of the future "Irish Republic," or head of any future Irish state, or whether any other person occupied that position, Labor would, without doubt, assert itself.

SPUR TO EGYPTIAN TRADE ACTIVITIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—As Egypt is Palestine's best customer it is fitting that the railway service between the two countries, inaugurated as a war measure, should be improved. Unfortunately the removal of the temporary bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantara was somewhat of a check, but it is hoped that it will shortly be replaced by a tunnel.

As a sign of progress, however, the recent announcement by the Egyptian

States Railways of an improved goods service whereby goods are now accepted by "incomplete load" for transport between Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez and El Arish, Egypt's frontier town, Gaza, and Tel Keram, is welcome as showing that trade in detail is being encouraged. Further, in view of the coming grape season, the Egyptian authorities have lent a certain number of freight cars for work on the Palestine-Kantara section which is under the administration of the Palestine Railways. In spite of the considerable quantities of fruit grown locally, Egypt is always a large consumer, especially in grapes, watermelons, peaches, plums, apples, etc., and in this way is able to help her poorer sister to no small extent.

"STRONG HAND" IN PALESTINE URGED

Only Jews Themselves, It Is Asserted, Stand in the Way of Their Nationalistic Aspirations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—At the annual conference of the English Zionist Federation which was recently held in Liverpool a report on the political situation was presented, the terms of which had the approval of Dr. Weizmann. The report states, in part, that so far the course of international events had held up the official confirmation of the San Remo agreement among the principal allied powers, but that the broad fact existed that, given the good will of the mandatory power on the one hand, and the financial self-sacrifice of the Jewish people on the other, there were afforded to the Jews the conditions requisite for the building of their national home.

During the year the question of the boundary between Palestine and Syria had been practically settled by agreement between France and Great Britain, and the settlement had been almost entirely against Palestine. The French promised to deal liberally with the Palestinian requirements and, the report stated, the Zionist Federation was not unmindful of those evidences of French good will which it had been enjoying by successive French governments. The eastern boundary of Palestine remained unsettled. Whatever form of home rule, however, might be granted to the natives of Transjordan to meet the exceptional state of affairs prevailing there, the report made earnest appeal to the mandatory power to retain Transjordan as an integral part of Palestine, and so include it within the scope of the Jewish National Home as essential to its welfare and expansion.

Scope for Arab Interests

In referring to Sir Herbert Samuel's administration, the report spoke of him personally in terms of highest regard, and recognized on the one hand his ideal conception of the British governance of Palestine and, on the other, his conviction of the high purpose of the Jewish destiny in Palestine. Sir Herbert's excellent intentions were gladly recognized, but unfortunately, the report stated, the practical results tended to show a state of affairs which had not only filled the Jews of Palestine with fear for themselves and their property, but had evoked the most serious misgivings among the English Zionists and others who formed the reservoir whence the Jewish National Home must draw its resources in men and money.

If under the flag of Great Britain there was no safety for Jewish well-being and property in Palestine, the conclusion would be forced that the High Commissioner's policy had been mistaken and should be retraced. The policy, the report continued, had been to conciliate Arab interests by giving them scope for everything they demanded and to reassure them by placing greater power and even more ample possibilities for mischief in their hands.

Immigration Checked

As the first consequence of the Jaffa affray, Jewish immigration was immediately stopped, and the High Commissioner declared, on the occasion of the King's birthday, that special guarantees would be given that Jewish immigration would only be permitted to the extent to which it would benefit the non-Jewish population of Palestine. Speaking with full sense of responsibility, the report said, it regretted to have to state explicitly that the Zionist organization did not by any means identify itself with the interpretation of the Balfour declaration of the High Commissioner on June 3 last.

Quoting the conclusion at which Sir Aylmer Haldane had arrived in his dispatch on the suppression of the Arab revolt in Mesopotamia in 1920, with respect to the Arab's inherent respect for the "strong hand," the English Zionist Federation report asked that as Palestine was in a state of ferment and Arab agitation went unchecked, the "strong hand" should be shown by those who had the future of the Jewish National Home in their keeping.

Some of the subsequent speakers deplored the "strong hand" policy and pointed out that it was not the Arab but the Jew that stood in the way of the realization of their aspirations. If the whole of the Jewish people stood firmly for the Zionist program, Dr. Samuel Dalches remarked, they need have no fear of outrages in Palestine. The hope was expressed that the visit to England of the Arab delegation would prove a blessing.

MANY NEW SAN DIEGO HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
SAN DIEGO, California—More than \$4,000,000 has been spent for building construction in San Diego this year since January 1, according to a report recently issued by the city building inspector, and at least two-thirds of that amount was spent for new homes.

EVOLUTION OF THE RITES OF MASONRY

York and Scottish Rites Each an Instance in Which Title Does Not Reveal Place Where Ceremony Originated

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Companion Batty, first grand principal of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of West Australia, has rendered a great service, particularly to newly-initiated brethren, by discussing the questions concerning "Rite," on which there is frequently much confusion among older Freemasons. The terms "York Rite" and "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite" are, as he points out, wrongly used if the names are supposed to indicate their place of origin. The York Rite was not born in the city of York and the second has no connection with Scotland. The York Rite is the result of the evolution in England from the one-degree operative period of 1717 to the system of six or more degrees as now universally recognized in English-speaking countries. The Scottish Rite was evolved from the Rite of Perfection of 25 degrees by the addition of eight more at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1801, where the mother supreme council was formed. It might, perhaps, more accurately be termed the American Rite.

"What is a rite?" continues J. S. Batty. "It is defined as a custom or practice of a formal kind, a formal procedure or a religious or solemn observance. It must, however, have a definite end or purpose which can be taught through either plain or ornate ritual. J. S. Batty regards as possibly unfortunate that the Royal Arch was separated from the third degree, for without it no master Mason is in possession of all that Freemasonry teaches. It completes his degree and entitles him to all the privileges of the craft. The accumulated higher degrees, he says, may be interesting, but they do not add anything to his Masonic stature, though, in this statement, there are many who would join issue with him.

Queensland Grand Lodge

The official account is just to hand of the establishment of the United Grand Lodge of Queensland and of the installation of Alexander Corrie, past district grand master of the district grand lodge, held under the English jurisdiction as the first grand master. The ceremony took place in Exhibition Hall, Brisbane, the scene of many impressive Masonic spectacles but of none associated with such importance and significance as to the future. The occasion was unique. It marked the consummation of years of patient effort. It signified the passing of the day of separation and the bright dawn of the day of unity. Masonry in Queensland, no longer a divided body, now speaks with one voice and moves to one direction; and unity is quite as big a factor in the craft as it is in other organizations. New South Wales, Victoria, and other countries have traveled the same road. They know that unity has been a veritable golden key, unlocking all the doors of progress. Unity was essential for the development of Masonic purpose, for although Freemasonry is not a political body it has a mission as broad as the cause of humanity, as deep as mercy, and as lofty as the conception of the brotherhood of man. It is that which clothes with supreme importance and rich promise the accomplishment of unity and the entrance upon the wider domain of public and private usefulness which that unity has secured for the craft.

At the annual meeting of the District Grand Lodge of the Transvaal, donations of 10 guineas each were granted to the Central Masonic Relief Fund, the Transvaal Masonic Educational Fund, and the Transvaal Masonic Benevolent Fund. District Grand Master Charles Aburrow made an earnest appeal for a deeper interest to be taken in the subject of Masonic research and in-

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struction. The names of 2336 brethren appeared on the roll, an increase of 204 on the previous year. More than \$2020 had been received during the year toward the building fund. A hostel for boys has been opened during the year by the Masonic Educational Institution while 40 deserving cases had been relieved through the benevolent fund, but it is hoped a regular home may be established for such cases at an early date.

Australasian Activities

The Earl of Stradbroke, Governor of Victoria, has had a right royal reception from the Masonic brethren of that colony. The Grand Master, F. T. Hickford, presided at the function which was held in the Oriental Hotel. In welcoming the Earl he said he hoped the imperial government would pay no attention to the cry that state governors should be abolished. "No links that attach the dependencies to the mother land should ever be severed. The Freemasons in Victoria are permeated with a strong living realistic sense of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Empire and they recognize the creation of an atmosphere of strenuous determination to maintain the great principles which form the very corner-stone of national stability."

The report of the District Grand Lodge of Madras just issued shows that during the last 40 years the number of lodges has increased from 13 to 31 and the number of brethren from slightly above 500 to upward of 1800. In addition there are 17 Royal Arch chapters, 12 Mark lodges, four Royal Ark Mariner lodges, one preceptory of Knights Templar, one chapter of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and five conclaves of the Secret Monitor.

The District Grand Lodge of Japan is making a stalwart effort in support of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund. The aim is 1250 guineas or 250 guineas a lodge, but this sum has already been exceeded by one of the seven lodges of the district, which, in the aggregate, have contributed already the sum of £1000. The district grand master says that although he is proud of the efforts of the small body of English Freemasons in Japan they must carry on until the scheme is assured.

BRIDGE BUILT IN 1784 IS TO BE ABOLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—One of the first highway bridges in this State is to be abolished. It is the stone bridge over the Ten-Mile River, built in 1784. The bridge is 20 feet between parapets. A new bridge is to have, a 26-foot roadbed with six feet sidewalks at either side. Curved approaches will be straightened and the highway widened.

The old bridge is on the main highway between Boston, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island, and is regarded as still serviceable, though too narrow to accommodate increasing motor travel. The bridge is a marvel of primitive engineering, built in three arches of rough stone and mortar. Only once since its construction has repair work been necessary. Painters and photographers have been attracted by its quaintness for years. The new bridge will be built with one arch of steel reinforced concrete.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The Industrial Relations Association of America will hold its annual convention at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Nov. 1-4. This association is the outgrowth of the National Association of Employment Managers formed in Rochester in 1918. A joint session with the Academy of Political Science will be held on November 4.

CHILD LABOR LAW DECISION ASSAILED

Executive Council of Labor Federation Says Courts Have No Constitutional Rights to Declare Null an Act of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Some day, perhaps soon, declared the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, in commenting on the decision of James E. Boyd, Judge of the United States District Court in Greensboro, North Carolina, holding the Federal Child Labor Law unconstitutional, the people of this country "will demand from Congress and Congress will heed the mandate to restore the sovereign right of Congress to enact legislation and deny to the judicial branch of the government the right to annul or vitiate legislation for protection of the rights or interests and the promotion of the welfare of the people."

The council protests the decision, and appeals to Congress to "rectify the wrong and to bring the judiciary within the folds of its component and not dominating part of the government," and the council holds that the decision "should be appealed to the highest court," and the hope is expressed that the Supreme Court will "remove the bluish that Judge Boyd has put upon the judiciary, and prevent the children from falling into the grasping, greedy hands of exploiters and from grinding their bones into profits."

Samuel Gompers said, "When Congress uses its taxing power for the protection of the dairy interests against competition of oleomargarine it is sustained by the courts, but when the same power is used to safeguard the life and health and promote the welfare of children, such a course is declared invalid and of no effect."

He points out that Congress was supported by the courts several years ago when it abolished manufacture of phosphorus matches, but when Congress attempts "to classify products under life-destroying circumstances or conditions from that produced by adult workers, and predates a tax upon these human distinctions, we are told by Judge Boyd that such humane action and classification interferes with state rights." The council holds that, "Nowhere in the Constitution of the United States is there vested in the judiciary the right to declare unconstitutional a law passed by the Congress and approved by the President, or if vetoed by the President, passed over his veto."

The council is expected to use its influence to have organized women workers admitted to equal privileges with men in all unions under the Federation. Representatives of these workers asked the council to compel unions to give them these privileges, but the Federation constitution guarantees the autonomy of each international union and the council cannot use compulsion in the matter.

ALIENS ABOVE QUOTA DEPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The new immigration law was strictly enforced in the case of six aliens, who, arriving in excess of the August quotas, were deported promptly after their appeals to Washington had been denied. There are about 300 aliens at Ellis Island now, in excess of the quotas.



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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Selecting Wall Coverings

A rule has been given many times as a safe guide to follow in selecting wall coverings that any room facing the north or east should have a warm paper, while those facing the south or west should have cool tints and tones such as blues, greens, and grays. This is excellent as far as it goes, but to this rule should be added thoughtful consideration of the amount of wall space to be covered and, above all, the amount of direct lighting. As a wall paper remains for some years and makes or mars the harmony of the room, it is really more important than furnishings, which may be changed to another room or even early discarded.

A room may face the south but have only one, or at the most two, small windows with much surrounding woodwork and several doors or openings, which all tend to create a dismal room, one lacking in light vibrations. However, if a gay, cheery paper with lovely flowers or one of deep, warm orange tone is used, another effect is at once obtained.

If the furniture is also dark, a gay, warm color should be used for cushions and upholstery, with similar hangings showing a decorative design, unless the wall paper is flowered, and then the draperies should be plain, but of one of the intense colors in the paper. However, should too light a color be selected for the walls in the endeavor to secure more light and appearance of space, the contrast with the dark furniture and woodwork will prove too sharp for harmony, and that delightful sense of peace will be missing which a perfectly planned room always conveys.

Where the windows are large enough to admit of hangings and sash curtains, if the latter are made of thin orange silk or tulle net they will bring in an added glow and serve to relieve the denseness of the atmosphere.

While a warm coloring should be used for the floor it should always be darker than the walls, and, needless to say, the ceiling should be the lightest of all. A warm, light brown carpet or a large rug in warm tones, or small rugs with the floor painted, will add a finishing touch to a cozy room.

Taking the opposite of the question—imagine a large north room with white woodwork and many long windows and the extensive wall space covered with a warm and decorative paper, and the effect is glaring and crude. This type of room offers an opportunity to use greens, bluish greens, mauves, and other light absorbing colors, even as warm a shade as mulberry might be safely elected, for the violet will absorb an enormous amount of light. A design of size may be used successfully, but one which blends, rather than a definite motive, and if many pictures are to be hung an undecorated paper is preferable. Without pictures, ornaments or mirrors, something must be done to make the wall space interesting in the direct lighting, and panel effects which are so beautiful today may prove ideal.

Design has space-producing qualities, and the larger and more distinct motives tend to reduce the apparent size of the room, whereas the smaller, more subtle figures blending into one another, create a feeling of spaciousness. Color also has this same quality, and while reds tend to contract, blue will serve to expand and give an appearance of greater space than when the walls are white. Green, in warm, deeper tones, tends to absorb the light rays, and red and deep warm browns prove still more absorbing since they reflect in slight degrees any of the light. Yellow is the most brilliant and reflecting of all the colors, and yellowish orange and green closely resemble it, the more so as they approach pure yellow and therefore cannot be used in large quantities in their full intensities, but when neutralized into the pastel shades are capable of beautiful harmonies. Blue also reflects light and gives a sense of peace, which may also be found in green. In selecting blue one should notice if the color is true, or tends toward green, which will give light, or toward the violet, when it will absorb more of the light.

In selecting papers, since one must live some time with them and they may be said to be daily companions, it will prove helpful if a good-sized sample of paper is placed opposite a window and against the side of the woodwork if the same color of paper is to be retained. This has a surprising effect on one's judgment, as a ravishing paper in a shop may lose its charm, which proves too inconsistent or not sufficiently strong for the home environment, and a second or third choice becomes the favorite one.

Puree of Green Peas

Take 1 quart of white stock (made from ham, carrots, onions, potatoes, etc.), 1 pint of green peas, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a teaspoonful of pepper (corns tied in muslin and afterward removed), the yolks of 2 eggs, 1 sprig of mint, 1 good handful of spinach, salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint of cream. Put the stock, peas, spinach, peppercorns and salt on to boil, allowing them about half an hour. Rub them through the sieve and boil up again. Beat the cream and yolks of eggs together gently and add a little cold water. Pour the remainder of the soup into the tureen but do not heat it up again.

How to Dry Flowers

It is a comparatively easy matter to have plenty of flowers in our gardens in summer time, but for many of us, the winter days present much greater difficulties in this respect. However, although the terms "dried flowers" and "everlasting flowers" may not have a very attractive sound, it is quite possible to have our vases

filled in a very delightful manner with the products of our own gardens, at a time when these same gardens are deep under snow, if we will make a judicious selection of the right flowers and leaves during the summer time, and then dry them properly.

First on the list come Winter Cherries (Physalis), with its bright orange-red globes, looking like tiny Chinese lanterns. These will provide a note of gay color on the darkest winter days. They are best cut in autumn and dried by hanging upside down in a bunch. Next in attractiveness come the transparent, mother-of-pearl-like seeds of Honeysuckle, and this



Early autumn fashions

Variety in Crepe Frocks

Much charming variety is displayed in the new crepe de Chine and Canton crepe frocks. The early autumn silhouette is very slender and graceful with its long loose blouse and paneled skirt. Most effective are the panels which render the hem-line uneven and the sleeve drapery which forms a cape and cascades each side of the back. A novel use of long loose fringe, suggestive of Spain, is shown on both frocks and capes. Falling in long graceful lines, the silken strands sway with the wind, and it is very decorative and adds a subtle charm to the slenderness of the silhouette.

Teaching Children to Walk

In Italy there still survives in the country districts, and in the humbler quarters of some of the cities, the use of the traditional "carretto," or "little wagon," by means of which babies may go safely learn to walk. The old form of "carretto" is usually a square wooden framework, like a little table on four legs, sloping out widely at the bottom as a preventive against tipping over; the legs are attached at the bottom to a square wooden frame, which is set on small wheels or casters, so that the "carretto" can turn easily in all directions as its tiny occupant pleases. At the top, in the center of the little "table" is a circular hole, partly closed by two hinged flaps, which, raised while the child is being lifted in, are then fastened down, so as to hold the lively little creature firmly round the waist and prevent slipping down in the hole.

The child thus stands in the center of a little table, on which his toys are set out, the surface being generally grooved to prevent the rolling off. The advantage of this "carretto" is that it enables the baby to practice walking without fear of falling, and renders collisions innocuous; for, even if he precipitates himself against a wall, or piece of furniture, the encompassing width of the "carretto" prevents his own little person from coming into contact with anything. Moreover, he can rest and take the weight off his little legs by letting himself lean upon the "carretto," which fits him round just below the arms.

A busy mother can thus put her baby into his "carretto" and leave him in the kitchen or the yard to play with his toys or toddle about, knowing he is quite safe. Sometimes the modern "carretti" are made of wicker-work, and are then circular, without wheels; and one which came from the Royal Palace at Florence and had served for past generations of little princes and princesses, was of circular form, made of some kind of light wood, having the central aperture padded with red velvet. The old-fashioned square kind, on

wheels, and supplying at the same time a table for the child's toys, is probably the most satisfactory; and many mothers on both sides of the ocean might find its introduction into their homes solving the problem of how they can afford Baby the opportunity of exercising his eager little legs and learning the secret of safe and sure going without constant assistance and supervision on their part.

Making Simple Petticoats

One of the easiest tasks to which the home dressmaker can turn her hand is the making of petticoats. Two widths of 31-inch silk joined together at each side and narrowed off a little toward the waist makes an excellent little petticoat for ordinary purposes and, to insure perfect fitting, the front width should be slightly scooped out at the waist, and then the whole thing run on to an elastic band. There are many ways in which these petticoats may be finished; an accordion plaited frill from 12 to 14 inches deep gives freedom for walking, or three small fitted frills make a very good finish, and there are many shops today which do kitting, accordion plaiting, picot edging and hemstitching. Another pretty way of making a petticoat is to cut the hem into large scallops and edge them round with a narrow knitting; this gives the uneven hem which is rather popular just now.

For an entirely accordion, or sun-ray plaited petticoat one requires three times as much material as the intended width of the petticoat; for instance, if the petticoat is to measure 14 yards at the hem, it would require the material to be 42 yards wide; this would probably mean about five widths joined together into a quite straight piece. The hem could be tucked up and sent to the shop to be hemstitched and then accordion plaited; when it returned nothing would remain to be done but to join up the last seam and sew an elastic at the waist.

A crepe-de-Chine petticoat, made in this style, is most successful; it takes the quaking so well and is light and dainty to wear.

For wearing under transparent dresses the princess petticoat, or slip, is quite indispensable, and if the dress is flounced or frilled the plainer the undergarment the better. The very simplest way to make this is to have two widths of material joined at the sides and cut quite straight at the top, with ribbon shoulder straps; it would need to be just large enough at the top to slip into comfortably, and the seams would be quite straight as far as the waistline, where an elastic would be run through a string case, and from there they would gradually slope out toward the hem. This sort of garment can easily be run up on the machine in an evening after dinner. A couple of these pet-

ticoats, one of black satin and the other of white or cream silk, would be found most serviceable possessions, as they could be worn under a number of thin dresses requiring either a dark or light slip. For wearing under a lace dress a pale apricot-colored petticoat will be found most successful, as it gives a pretty mellowed tone to the lace.

A Charming Bedroom

A lover of beautiful old furniture collects the best examples he can find for their historical interest, which brings into his home a romantic at-



mosphere, one of black satin and the other of white or cream silk, would be found most serviceable possessions, as they could be worn under a number of thin dresses requiring either a dark or light slip. For wearing under a lace dress a pale apricot-colored petticoat will be found most successful, as it gives a pretty mellowed tone to the lace.

One other small piece of furniture remained to be dealt with. This was a rectangular bedside cabinet with a marble top. She extended the top by having two square shelves on brackets added to the sides, and on these she put mats of amethyst silk, which were covered with glass. In the center she had a miniature jug and basin and the shelves held sundry toilet requisites.

To emphasize the beautiful golden color of the maple wood she chose walls of dove-gray, with carpet to match. The window curtains and bed draperies were in amethyst and white striped material, designed to give a fresh, dainty atmosphere to the decorative scheme. The eiderdown quilt on the bed was covered with plain silk to match the dressing and writing tables, and silk of the same amethyst shade was stretched between two rods on the unpainted sides of the chest of drawers. This touch of color was advisable to give brightness to the darkest side of the room. When completed, the general effect was well worth the time and thought which had been expended.

To Keep Perennials Blooming

Unless you want seed pods for ripening, when your perennial phlox, delphinium (larkspur), lychnis, aquilegia (columbine), and so on, bloom, cut the stems long, and use the cut flowers, or if you do not wish to use them, cut them before the seed pods begin to form, while the flowers are on the stalk and ready to fall. By doing this, if you cut them down sharply, new blooming shoots are very likely to come up and a second crop of flowers be insured. The lychnis, if cut out, will form blossom stems at each leaf axil, but if longer stems are wanted cut quite low. The first crop of blossoms may be greatly augmented by cutting out the first, very topmost bud on the lychnis. The lychnis is a brilliant bloomer, mostly scarlet, but amongst my scarlets is one white, which adds greatly by contrast. They bloom in clusters like geraniums and have this advantage over the geranium, that they are perennial. The perennial delphiniums are wonderful in beauty, both as to foliage and flowers, the colors mostly to shades of blue and purple, and white.

The columbines are perennials too, with a wide range of colors, in fact about all known colors, besides mixtures. The foliage is lovely, too. A choice plant of this, which was greatly cherished and in bloom and high bud, was pruned down by the wind. The bloom had been a yellow center of cups and a lavender circle of spurs, long and lovely. We wanted it to seed, but when cut down by the wind, we thought that finished it for the season; however, new shoots sprang up and it is still blooming, which proved the benefit of sharp cutting down. The yellow variety is peculiarly pleasing and very floriferous, also the white with long spurs. These can easily be grown from seed as well as all the other perennials mentioned above except phlox.

A Useful Table

Today is the day of labor-saving devices, and he or she who is setting out to furnish a small flat seeks out the means which will involve the least labor necessary to keep the home in order. It is as essential for even the most sparsely furnished flat to have a table as it is to have a chair. The difficulty often arises, where there is one table in question, of where to put it. It may be wanted near the chair, or perhaps underneath the light, it may be required against the wall, or by the window. A table in a small flat should be easy to move, and why should it not be on wheels? This idea lends itself particularly well to adaptation in the case of colored, painted furniture. A small lacquer red table, with small red wheels, would be an amusing and thoroughly efficient piece of furniture for any flat, or it might be carried out in unstained wood with a painted design round the top surface and repeated on the wheels, and its utility might be increased by one or two lower shelves.

Tomato Soup

Take a quart of any good white stock made from vegetables. Add to this a large onion which has been finely chopped and fried to a light golden brown, and the liquid portion of a can of tomatoes. Boil for about half an hour adding pepper and celery salt, and just before serving add a tablespoonful of sifted flour mixed to a paste with a little cold milk. Do not allow it to boil after the milk has been added. This soup is equally good hot or cold.

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Fowl à la Mayonnaise or Frozen Cheese Salad
Blueberry Ice Cream
Little Cakes

Clam Broth (Cold)—Make 1½ pints of clam broth, season with salt, pepper and celery salt; strain and chill in the ice box. When ready for serving, serve in cups with a tablespoon of salted whipped cream on each cup.

Fowl à la Mayonnaise—Cut up the joints of a cold roast fowl. On a dish place a layer of pickled lettuce; on this place a layer of fowl, sprinkling as you proceed with hard-boiled eggs, anchovies, cucumber and capers, all chopped together; now put cress, chopped radishes, dry mustard; again lettuce and on top of this dish arrange the breast and wings of the fowl; garnish with hard-boiled eggs in rings and beetroot. Pour over the whole a sauce mayonnaise.

Frozen Cheese Salad—Cream the Neufchâtel cheeses and beat in 1 pint of whipped cream, add ½ cup stuffed olives chopped fine, ½ cup broken nut meats and 1 cup cold diced chicken; mix well, pack in a wet mold and place in salt and ice; allow it to stand three hours before serving. Serve on a bed of water cress.

Iced Pimento, Consommé
Mayonnaise of Fish Small Rolls
Chicken in Baskets
Ginger Ice Cream
Tumbler Cake

Iced Pimento Consommé—Remove the fat from a quart of consommé and clear with white of 1 egg and 2 canned pimentos pounded to a pulp in a mortar; strain through cheesecloth; chill thoroughly in the ice box. Serve in bouillon cups.

Mayonnaise of Fish—Take a pound or so of cold boiled fish (halibut, rock, or cod); do not chop, but cut in uniform pieces an inch in length. Mix in a bowl a dressing as follows: The yolks of 4 boiled eggs rubbed to a smooth paste with salad oil or butter; add to these salt, pepper, mustard, 2 teaspoons of white sugar, and lastly, 6 tablespoons of vinegar. Beat the mixture until light, and just before pouring over the fish, stir in lightly the frothed white of a raw egg. Serve the fish in a glass dish with half the dressing stirred in with it. Spread the remainder over the top and lay lettuce leaves from the core of the head around the edges, or shredded cabbage or celery. To be eaten with it.

Chicken in Baskets—To 3 cups hot mashed potatoes, add 3 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon salt, yolks of 3 eggs slightly beaten and enough milk so as to be able to shape in form of small baskets, with handles of parsley. Brush over lightly with white of egg slightly beaten, and brown in oven. Fill with creamed chicken. Garnish with parsley and slices of tomato.

Jelly Tomato Canapés
Chicken Cheese Small Biscuits
Gooseberry Cream
Small Cakes

Jelly Tomato Canapés—Make as many individual tomato jelly rings, using small ring molds, as number to be served. Put a tablespoon of crab meat in center seasoned with a little French dressing, masked with mayonnaise, garnish with julienne strips of olives arranged in points.

Chicken Cheese—Two chickens boiled until done, separate meat from bone, chop fine. Take liquid and boil down to 2½ cups. Season with mixed dressing to taste (Bell's dressing). Put in mold and pour liquid over it. When cold cut in slices, arrange in circular manner, one slice overlapping the other. Garnish with cubes of currant jelly.

Gooseberry Cream—Boil 1 quart of fresh gooseberries in 2 cups of water till they will press through a sieve. To the puree add an equal quantity of powdered sugar and return to the stove to boil slowly 15 minutes. Dissolve 1 ounce of gelatin in 1 pint of cream in a double boiler over the fire. When the gooseberry syrup is cool, stir the syrup into the cream. Turn into a mold and set on ice for several hours before time for serving.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SOUND CONDITIONS
IN WOOL MARKETS

Not Only Has Tide of American Business Turned, but It Has Steadily Gained Momentum in the Past Few Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A sound condition of affairs exists in the American wool and woolen industry; on that score there is general agreement. Not only has the tide of business turned, but it has steadily gained momentum during the past few weeks and bids fair to produce one of the best light-weight seasons in the history of the business. The goods market continues to respond in a most gratifying manner to the overtures of the manufacturers who are showing further lines of goods and the fact that certain of the larger manufacturers have been obliged to resort to the plan of allotments to their customers has naturally resulted in the mills which have opened lines at the later dates receiving that portion of the business which the mills opening earlier have found it inexpedient or impossible to accept. The position of the leading wool manufacturing corporation, which, according to its president, has more orders on its books than at any time since the war, may be taken as more or less typical of the wool textile industry of the country today. It is understood, also, that this corporation has never had any larger list of employees upon the books than at the present moment.

Little Change in Demand
The demand for wool has changed little during the past week either in the nature of the wools sought or the volume of business, although the demand is perhaps slightly less keen this week. The demand for fine and fine medium wools is especially keen and the quantity of these wools which has been sold both in the original bales and in graded form has been very large in the past month. Prices are very firm and the tendency of these wools is manifestly stronger with some holders asking a slight advance on the best fine staple wool, although the mills make the slightest advances with considerable reluctance, asserting that the prices named on goods preclude much if any advance on wool prices. Average to inferior scoured wools, especially Capes, which have been especially active during the past few weeks, have advanced easily five cents a pound from the low point; that is for wools which were selling two or three weeks ago at 55 to 56 cents, say. Of course, the original prices on these wools were relatively low and certain woolen mills, particularly two of the largest factors, saw an opportunity to use these wools to advantage. A number of the smaller woolen mills also bought wools of this type. Medium to low grade wools have been rather dull during the past week and prices are only steady and on the very low counts they are rather irregular.

German Industry Active

The extent to which the German wool manufacturing industry has been rehabilitated has been shown more or less constantly in the general reports of market conditions which have come to hand not only from the London sales but also from Australia, South Africa and South America. Recently there have come to hand figures showing the importations from Argentina and Uruguay to Germany and they are especially enlightening on this score. Total shipments of wool from Argentina for the season from October 1, 1920, to July 21, 1921, amounted to 231,949 bales, of which the United States was the chief purchaser, taking 83,456 bales, while Germany was second taking 50,519 bales, a considerable lead over the third buyer. Likewise for the same period from Uruguay, the United States was first taking 35,456 bales, while Germany bought 25,423 bales, being easily the second largest buyer. Germany is still buying with not a little freedom in the foreign primary markets. America has shown more interest in the sales in Australia during the past week, in consequence of which the fine cross-breeds and merinos of the best warp types are exceedingly firm, being quoted at \$2.65 exchange, at about 64 cents, clean landed basis, for warp 65-70s of the best type and at about 58 cents for the best 64s, while good warp 60s and 58s are quoted respectively at 45 and 38 cents.

Premier Hughes of Australia told a deputation of the British Wool Federation last week that he disapproved of the past methods of the Wool Realization Association and of the English Government in withholding wool from the market. He expressed the belief, however, as did Premier Massey of New Zealand recently, that the future promises well for the Australian wool industry.

The government will hold another

sale of low South American wools in Boston Sept. 8, when a total of 5,000,000 pounds will be offered, made up about as follows: Pulled wools, 1,000,000 pounds; South American combing, 1,900,000 pounds; South American carding, 1,040,000 pounds; West Coast wool, 60,000 pounds; scoured wools, 1,000,000 pounds. The wools will be on display September 6 and the terms of the sale are as hitherto.

IMPORTS OF HIDES
AND SKINS DECLINE

Shipments Into the United States, United Kingdom, and France Much Less Than Last Year

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Imports of hides and skins into the United States, the United Kingdom and France during the first half of this year was very much less than last year, and corresponding periods before the war, according to statistics compiled by the Merchants National Bank of this city. From January to June, inclusive, imports of hides and skins into the United States were only one-half those in the same period last year, and only two-thirds of those in the corresponding months of 1913.

The decline has taken place in all principal classes, including cattle hides, sheepskins and goatskins. The United Kingdom imports of cattle hides and sheepskins this year were only one-third those in 1920, of goatskins only one-fifth of those last year. Imports this year, however, are about the same as in the corresponding period of 1913. Imports by France, principally cattle hides and goat and kid skins, were in January to May inclusive this year only about one-third those in 1920 and one-fourth those in 1914.

Exports of hides and skins by the United States are practically negligible but those by the United Kingdom and France are sizable. The United Kingdom's exports during January to June inclusive this year were only half those of last year. Exports of hides this year were only one-half those in the small period of 1913, of sheepskins three-fourths, of goatskins one-fourth. Exports by France, principally cattle hides and calfskins, were in January to May inclusive this year about the same as in 1920, but only about half those in the same period in 1914.

International trade in hides and skins the first half of the year, so far as these three countries are concerned, was thus only a fraction of that in the same period of 1920 and very much less than in 1913 or 1914. However, imports of hides and skins into the United States increased materially from April to June this year. Leather exports by the United States have tended to decline in recent months. During January to June inclusive exports of sole leather were only half those in the same months of 1920; calf and kipskins were one-third of those in 1920, but about the same as in 1913; goat and kidskins one-fourth of 1920 and one-fifth of 1913. During January to June inclusive leather exports by the United Kingdom were less than half those in the same months of 1920, and only about the same percentage of those in the corresponding period in 1914.

UNITED STATES GETS
\$443,313,000 IN GOLD

NEW YORK, New York—Gold to the value of \$443,313,000 has been brought to the United States from foreign countries since the beginning of the present year, while exports of the metal for the same period have amounted to but \$10,720,000, according to figures made public by the Federal Reserve Board. Of this amount \$325,330,000 was in foreign bullion; \$57,417,000 in foreign coins; \$25,845,000 in gold ore and base bullion, and \$24,223,000 in United States gold coin. Imports of silver also show substantial increases. During the first eight months of this year silver valued at \$1,270,000 has arrived here from Germany.

FARM OWNERS AND TENANTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—During the past two decades there has been a gradual decrease in the proportion of farms operated by owners and a corresponding increase in the proportion operated by tenants, the Census Bureau announces. Of 6,448,366 farms in the United States in 1920, 3,925,095 were operated by owners, 68,823 by hired managers, and 2,454,746 by tenants. States in which 80 per cent or more of the farms were operated by owners include Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The proportion operated by tenants is highest in the southern States.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW ON BUSINESS

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A retired business man, who has nothing to do but watch Cleveland industries and finances, says: "All signs here point absolutely to improvement in business. Textiles are doing well, and iron and steel men feel very hopeful for the late fall."

BRITISH CUSTOMS
RECEIPTS INCREASE

Report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise Shows Somewhat Unexpected Growth in Revenue From This Source

LONDON, England—The report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for the year ended March 31, 1920, which was issued recently, showed a somewhat unexpected increase in receipts. Dealing with customs and excise revenue generally, the report mentions certain changes in rates, stating that the Finance Act, 1919, raised the duties on beer, spirits, etc., and lowered those on entertainment at one point in the scale, and abolished them on home-made motor spirit, while it also introduced the system of imperial preference.

Two sets of estimates were published during the year, revised estimates for the yield of customs and excise revenue being made necessary by the great and unforeseen increases in receipts during the first six months. The rapid reabsorption of the forces into the general body of the community, the payment of war gratuities, and the rise in wages during 1919-20 greatly increased the spending power of the public, with the result that the demand for dutiable articles was far greater than anticipated.

The revised estimates showed an advance on the budget estimate of £38,500,000, but were £7,335,000 less than the actual receipts. The customs and excise figures are as follows:

	Budget	Revised	Actual
Cus.	£119,000,000	£139,500,000	£149,554,000
Exc.	115,500,000	125,500,000	132,782,000
Total.	£234,500,000	£265,000,000	£282,336,000

The sum paid into the Exchequer was £213,000 less than the actual receipts. The main items contributing to the surplus over the revised estimates were: Spirits, £6,803,000; sugar, £2,545,000; motor cars, etc., £896,000; entertainments, £379,000; matches, £598,000. The following are the chief items indicating a deficit: Beer, £4,422,000; liquor licenses, £533,000; tea, £453,000. The gross customs and excise receipts in 1919-20, including a balance of £2,696,999 on April 1, was £494,228,280; there were drawbacks, repayments, etc., amounting to £17,492,398, and after other payments, the balance on March 31, 1920, was £2,499,171.

Of the gross receipt of £300,828,027 shown the following amounts were collected by the four departments concerned: Customs and Excise, £297,444,397; Post Office, £1,935,242; Inland Revenue, £1,392,927; Board of Trade, £55,401. In the details of the gross receipts of duties, etc., (£109,999,713) collected or received on behalf of other departments, the Board of Trade figure for the largest item was £187,907,852.

The revenue remitted to the Inland Revenue Department was approximately £161,700,000, of which £93,100,000 was actually collected by Customs and Excise officers, and £58,600,000 was received from local collectors of Inland Revenue for remittance to that department. The balance of £68,210,000 represented moneys received by collectors of Customs and Excise on deposit, and adjusted by write-off to revenue or otherwise.

BONDS OF NORTH
DAKOTA DEFENDED

NEW YORK, New York—The Journal of the American Bankers Association, in its August issue, prints the following under the title, "Is This Socialism?"

"So far as the charge of Socialism is concerned, it would seem that the existence in North Dakota of state-owned elevators and mills, home-building enterprises and rural credit facilities affords no greater reason for discrediting the state's bonds than does the existence of similar enterprises in South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Louisiana, Washington, Oregon, California and New York. The North Dakota program of state enterprises includes the building of homes for its people; California makes similar provisions; North Dakota is building a state flour mill; the public port of Astoria in Oregon already has and is operating one or more. North Dakota is building a terminal elevator; Louisiana already has one; there is another owned and operated by the port of Seattle; there are publicly owned elevators at Tacoma and Portland; and the State of New York is building one and planning to build more."

GOVERNMENT RATES MAY BE CUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Government interest rates will be pressed down to a 5 per cent level if possible for the winter's financial operations in the flotation of short-term Treasury certificates of indebtedness and notes of short maturity. Treasury officials indicated that because of the unusually heavy response given the government's late security issues, with tremendous oversubscriptions, it is intended to scale down the present rate of 5 1/2 per cent.

CANADIAN GRAIN STORAGE

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to returns received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ended August 12 the quantity of grain in store at the different elevators throughout Canada shows decreases of 1,345,423 bushels in wheat, 753,441 bushels in oats, 255,373 bushels in barley and 30,162 bushels in flax. There was an increase of 11,299 bushels in rye.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Immediate and complete reports of the amount of petroleum in storage on which taxes may be levied will be required of all oil companies in Mexico by the Mexican Department of Commerce this week. Oil taxes received by the Mexican Government during July are said to have amounted to only 36 per cent of the normal revenues from petroleum.

Milliken Brothers of New York have obtained an Australian contract totaling approximately £75,000 plus freight for the erection of a 112-mile electric line on 534 steel towers to carry a current of 332,000 volts from Victoria Falls to Melbourne.

The Imperial German Bank's note circulation decreased 9,025,584,000 marks in the week to August 15, from the high of the previous week at 77,236,820,000, and compared with 1,890,893,000 in July, 1914.

Ontario's systems of rural credits, authorized at the last session of the Legislature, will be operative by late fall. There will be both long and short term loans available. The former will be financed by sale by the board to the government of debentures. The latter will either be raised by loans from banks or the board will open branches to take deposits from the public.

The white sand of the seashore near Jacksonville, Florida, will be used in the manufacture of glass, according to B. R. Kessler, secretary of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, who has announced the organization of the Tidewater Glass Company for that purpose, with a capitalization of \$1,150,000.

British manufacturers trading with Australia have protested against the "inquisitorial" regulations in force whereby information of a confidential character is sought by the Commonwealth Government. If this feeling develops British-Australian trade may suffer, they say.

American buyers returning from abroad say many German manufacturers are booked up until spring. Some German industries are working 24 hours in three shifts. Unemployed were reduced from 440,000 in May to 200,000 in July.

DEPRESSION IN
GERMAN SHIPYARDS

HAMBURG, Germany—The serious depression at the Kiel shipyards has spread to Hamburg, where such large yards as Blohm & Voss and the Vulkan are now discharging a very large number of their hands and further discharges are apparently unavoidable. It is perhaps not so much an absence of orders as the prevailing scarcity of funds.

The fact is that all the shipbuilding concerns seem to have been spending money much too freely. During the present financial year, 2,500,000,000 marks (paper) are due to the industry from the large national grant of 12,000,000,000 marks towards reconstruction, but of the first named sum the yards have already spent 75 per cent during the four first months of the financial year, leaving only 25 per cent for the remaining eight months. They now clamor for further advance from the funds set aside for future years.

GENERAL DECLINES
IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market continued weak yesterday and practically the entire list closed lower. Over 30 stocks, ranging from standard issues to obscure specialties, established new low records at recessions of one to seven points. Declines among rails, equipments and metals were extensive. Mexican Petroleum, which displayed strength in the early trading, weakened and closed substantially lower. Call money was steady, with 5 1/2 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 648,500 shares.

The close was weak: American Steel 30, off 3/4; American Petroleum 90 1/2, off 2 1/2; Northern Pacific 70, off 2; Pierce Arrow preferred 22 1/2, off 3; Baltimore & Ohio 34, off 1 1/2; Crucible Steel 50 1/2, off 1 1/2; Utah Copper 42 1/2, off 1 1/2.

CHICAGO MARKETS
CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices were fractionally higher yesterday, with September at 1.13 1/2, December at 1.19 1/2 and May at 1.22 1/2. Corn prices made similar advances, September closing at 54 1/2, December 54 1/2 and May 57 1/2. Hogs and provisions were higher. August rye 1.00, September rye 1.04 1/2, September barley 63 1/2, December barley 62 1/2, September pork 17.00, September lard 10.72, October lard 10.85, January lard 9.50, September ribs 9.20, October ribs 9.12, January ribs 8.62 1/2.

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	33.68	33.66 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	17.73 1/2	17.70 1/2	1250
France (Belgian)	17.73 1/2	17.73 1/2	1930
France (Swiss)	16.91	16.87	1390
Lire	94.25	94.24	1630
Guineas	20.95	20.96	4020
German mark	0.119	0.117 1/2	2380
Canadian dollar	90.4	90	
Argentine pesos	29.49	29.87	4828
Drachmas (Greek)	67.77	65.58	1830
Pesetas	129	128.9	1928
Swedish kroner	21.90	21.40	2680
Norwegian kroner	13.25	13.15	2680
Danish kroner	16.50	16.50	2680

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed strong yesterday. October 14.12, December, 14.46, January, 14.53, March, 14.67, May, 14.75. Spot, steady.

CANADA'S CROPS
HELP SITUATION

Commercial and Industrial Interests of Dominion Find Relief in Splendid Constructive Work Done by Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Despite much that is said about depressed trade conditions and unemployment, the really outstanding feature in Canadian business today is the splendid constructive work that has been done this year by agriculture, the fruits of which are now being gathered and are doing much to relieve the situation.

Six months ago the immediate outlook before Canadian agriculture was anything but rosy. In no other industry had the prices of products fallen so quickly within a short time. With the exception of wheat, the prices of almost everything that the farmer had to sell had been more than cut in half, while the prices of the greater number of articles he purchased still remained relatively high. In so far as a market for his products was concerned, conditions seemed to be going from bad to worse, for the enactment of the "emergency" tariff measure was inevitable.

Confronted by such a prospect, the average industry would have much reduced the extent of its operations, on the theory that as demand was diminishing, production on the old scale was unwarranted. But instead of Canadian agriculture doing this, it adopted an entirely different policy, and put under crop the largest acreage in the history of the country. As soon as this was realized the moral effect upon the country was marked. It gave the commercial and industrial interests a ground for hope that otherwise could not have existed. To the railways, badly in need of traffic, it gave the promise of a heavy volume of freight over the length and breadth of their vast systems.

Wheat Crop Estimated

It is true that in some portions of Canada, especially in the east, the crops, through dry weather, have not come up to expectations; but the great outstanding fact is that in the prairie provinces the best informed persons expect 265,000,000 bushels of wheat. At present prices this means fully \$400,000,000 in new money, and to this must be added millions more in the value of coarse grains. In some portions of these provinces, notably in the north, yields running as high as 30 and 40 bushels to the acre are expected. Grant Hall, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who has recently been all over the prairies, confirms the already referred to crop estimate, and says that in the district northwest of Edmonton, yields of 30 bushels and over are certain. This district is a new and great addition to the grain-growing area of Alberta, for while its capabilities have long been known, it is only during recent years that the transportation facilities have permitted the trying of them out.

Traveling through rural Ontario today, one finds that while the crops are light, there is no appearance of leanness. These districts are prosperous, the good prices obtained throughout the war period having enabled the farmers to get into such shape that a light crop or two will not seriously affect them. The importance of this is to be seen in the fact that rural Canada is really the backbone of Canada. And all things considered, this portion of the country will get a much better return for its efforts this year than had been expected. It took a chance on greater production and is winning out.

The 12 per cent reduction in the wages of railway employees, which went into effect on July 16, is to be followed by an appreciable reduction in freight rates that is expected to come into force next month. A conference will be held shortly between the railway commission and representatives of the railways for the purpose of deciding upon reductions and the date of their incoming. That the result will be decidedly beneficial to business generally is undoubted.

The proposal to build a great new hotel in Montreal has taken definite form, the contract for a \$9,000,000 structure having been awarded to the Thompson-Starrett Company of New York. There will be 1056 rooms in the hotel, among the other accommodations being a convention hall capable of seating 2000 people.

Canadian Bond Issue

Canadian bond issues during July reached the high total of \$55,464,733, divided as follows: Provincial, \$24,500,000; railroad, \$25,000,000; municipal, \$3,464,733; corporation, \$2,500,000. Sixty per cent of these were disposed of in the United States, which is a much larger percentage than during any previous month of this year. In Saskatchewan there was quite a large number of small municipal issues, a considerable percentage of which was taken locally.

The provinces, notably Ontario, have done some heavy borrowing this year, the heavy expenditure in connection with the hydroelectric development having necessitated this in so far as the latter Province is concerned. With the completion of the Chippewa extension in November the demands for this work will cease, and the calls from this quarter on the money market will be appreciably lessened. Financial opinion is strongly against heavy borrowing for other than absolutely necessary works, a view that is endorsed by the Ontario government, which, however, has been under the necessity of carrying through some large undertakings.

launched by its predecessors. Its sanely conservative attitude is reflected in its decision to adopt the recommendation of the Sutherland commission against the indorsing of the hydroelectric scheme, which is estimated to cost \$49,000,000. While it is admitted that the proposal may have merit, still it is pointed out that the times are not favorable to the trying of such a costly experiment.

The July trade returns show the grand total value of trade for the month to be \$115,846,633, as compared with \$234,180,201 for the same month last year. Imports were \$62,405,890 as against \$127,236,811 and the total exports \$56,400,000 as against \$106,900,000. The fall in imports is strongly reflected in the customs collections, which for the last four months have only been \$39,057,000 as compared with \$73,371,000 for the same period last year.

SURPLUS STOCKS
OF TIRE FABRIC

They Will Probably Be Reduced to Normal by the End of This Year Declares Manufacturer

NEW YORK, New York—Surplus stocks of tire fabric will probably be reduced to normal by the end of this year, according to one of the largest manufacturers of fabric. Tire companies have been operating about 80 per cent of capacity during the summer months and have made big inroads on the stocks of high-priced fabric under the contract held by mills. Many smaller companies that had comparatively small commitments are already clear of old stocks and are operating on material bought at recent low market prices.

A number of larger companies should be clear of their surplus fabric by October. The Goodyear and Goodrich companies have taken about one-third of the fabric under contract from one large mill and, according to mill representatives, should take delivery of the remainder by January. In addition to contracts for high-priced fabric, Goodyear has contracts extending one or two years for the fabric which will be priced according to cost and on which no cotton has been bought. This fabric will be priced above present market quotations which are below the cost of manufacture to mills.

No reduction in the price of tires is expected for the present, but it is thought a cut may be made about December to encourage dealers to take in spring stocks. It is generally felt the last price cuts were a mistake, since they did not materially increase this summer's demand, which was based on a real shortage, and it served only to decrease the legitimate profits of tire companies.

Fabric manufacturers expect tire companies to gradually taper down operations after September 1. Before the war tire companies were in the habit of partially closing down during October to allow for slack winter business, resuming later in the year, and it is not unlikely that this policy will be followed again this year. Tire companies are not expected to run more than 25 per cent of capacity this winter, to avoid laying up stocks. Recent difficulties were due to the fact that peak operations were kept up during the winter of 1919-20, resulting in very large stocks. These have now been absorbed, and the companies will undoubtedly prefer to keep stocks as low as possible until conditions become more normal.

CHEERFUL FEELING
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Sentiment was again cheerful in the securities markets on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but apparently was without influence, dealings being practically featureless. In the gilt-edged securities market was noted in spots. An easier tone developed for dollar securities in sympathy with a drooping tendency as the result of realizing sales. Home rails on the other hand were buoyant on what appeared to be good investment buying.

Decided strength was shown in Kafirs which were influenced by general buying. Trading in French loans was dull, with prices heading around yesterday's final figures. Oil shares showed improvement on moderate repurchasing. Shell Transport & Trading was quoted at 4 15-16 and Mexican Eagles 4 11-16. Rubber shares were easy.

Consols for money, 4 7/8; Grand Trunk, 4 1/2; De Beers, 1 1/2; Rand Mines, 2 1/2; bar silver, 38 1/2; per ounce. Money, 3 1/2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills, 4 11-16 per cent; three months bills, 4 1/2 per cent.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The desirability of some measure of preferential trade on the part of Great Britain was urged upon the Acting Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Joseph Cook, by representatives of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers. They declared preference to be essential to the organic unity of the Empire. Sir Joseph Cook said that the question was before the Imperial Conference. Reciprocity was very desirable but very difficult to achieve.

GERMANS MAY BUY CUBAN SUGAR

NEW YORK, New York—There is again talk in sugar circles of the possible sale of a large amount of Cuban sugar to German buyers. A banker with large interests in Cuban properties says there are serious inquiries for considerable quantities of Cuban raw sugar from buyers in Germany.

LOANS TO PORTUGAL
RELIEVE TIGHTNESS

Financial Situation Shows Tendency to Improve as Some Success Attends the Strenuous Efforts to Straighten It Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—There are frequently new loans, or rumors of new loans in Portugal at the present time. Not by just one or two of them will Portuguese finance be straightened out. But strenuous and carefully directed efforts have been made in different quarters in recent times, and, a certain success having attended on them, the Portuguese exchange shows a tendency to improve.

Following upon the recent announcement that Mr. Afonso Costa had been instrumental in raising a loan in Paris, it was further reported by the Lisbon newspapers that the United States had granted the Portuguese Government a credit of \$25,000,000 at 7 per cent interest at long date, payment being guaranteed by Treasury bonds for supplies of American corn and coal.

Negotiations for Loan

More recently it has been announced that negotiations are in an advanced stage for a loan between the British and Portuguese governments, the amount being understood to be about \$20,000,000. In this case the guarantees take the form of the War Indemnity bonds that Portugal receives from Germany. Lately it is stated that negotiations have now been concluded in the United States for a \$50,000,000 loan to Portugal, and it is to be devoted to American shipments of coal, wheat and other commodities.

The recently-issued report of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, which is the state bank of the Portuguese colonies, is a very interesting document. The profits in the year 1918 were 5,418,291 escudos inclusive of 193,949 brought forward, but in 1920 the sum of the net disposable earnings including the balance brought forward was 6,370,709 escudos, the amount carried forward being 266,042 escudos.

Larger sums are placed to reserve than formerly, the total now being raised to 26,000,000 escudos, which is two millions in excess of the bank's paid-up capital. In the balance sheet the amount of capital is placed in three divisions, and it is shown in this way that of the total amount 18,625,000 escudos are employed in Portugal and the Portuguese colonies and 3,375,000 abroad. All the investments of the bank in foreign countries where the currencies have appreciated in terms of the escudo are figured at the par of the exchange.

Written Down to Exchange

Thus in the case of the 3,375,000 escudos employed abroad a sum which was remitted from Portugal for the establishment of the London, Paris and New York offices, it is a sum of \$750,000 that appears in the balance sheet, this being the amount when written down to the par of the exchange, although at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the balance sheet it represented a sum in Portuguese currency of 26,000,000 escudos. The total of the foreign investments of the bank is set down at 5,384,882 escudos, but the actual value of the same at the rates quoted at the end of last year would have been 24,562,084 escudos.

As to the reserves, it is pointed out that before the present addition of 1,100,000 to the reserve funds the amount stood at 24,900,000 escudos, and the chairman stated at the meeting that 35 per cent of this amount was represented by securities and properties the exact valuation of which indicated an excess of 29,172,819 escudos, which, with careful prudence, the bank had left out of consideration. The dividend is again 20 per cent. The chairman explained some of the peculiar difficulties that arose in Mozambique in consequence of the export of gold currency from Africa to India.

PORTLAND CEMENT PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Production of finished Portland cement in July totaled 9,568,000 barrels, against 9,296,000 barrels in June, according to the Geological Survey. For the seven months the production aggregated 52,036,000 barrels. Shipments in July were 10,304,000 barrels, against 10,577,000 barrels in June. For the seven months the shipments amounted to 50,376,000 barrels. Stocks at the end of July were 10,414,000 barrels, against 11,150,000 barrels at the close of June.

SILK MILL ACTIVITY

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—Not only have the mills of Brainard & Co., silk manufacturers, gone on daily hour-over

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENNIS DOUBLES
IN SEMI-FINALS

Great Playing Is Expected to
Take Place When Four Star
Teams Meet at the Chestnut
Hill Lawn Tennis Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts.—The semi-final round of the United States national doubles lawn tennis championship tournament for 1921 has been reached and W. M. Johnston and W. E. Davis of San Francisco, California, are scheduled to meet R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburn of New York, New York, in the upper half of the draw, while T. T. Tilden and J. H. Hunter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, the champions of 1918, are scheduled to meet Robert Kinsey and Howard Kinsey of San Francisco, California, in the lower half of the draw. That the semi-final matches will be as exciting as any ever played in a doubles tournament is the prediction of those who have watched the four teams in their progress to date.

Johnston and Davis had a rather easy time in their third-round match, meeting M. B. Hutchinson and C. W. Sanders, St. Paul, Minnesota, and winning in straight sets, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

Williams and Washburn met S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, New York, and Samuel Hardy, New York City, in the third round and they were forced to five sets before winning. While Voshell and Hardy played strong tennis, it looked as if Washburn and Williams were not up to their best form and unless they do better in the semi-finals they will be eliminated by Johnston and Davis.

Tilden and Richards met L. E. Williams of Chicago, Illinois, the Yale varsity tennis player, and F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, Ind., in the second round. Bastian, an Amateur Association singles champion, and they had a great battle with Tilden and Richards winning 3 sets to 1. Some of the most brilliant doubles tennis ever seen took place in this match, each of the four players making wonderful shots at times. Tilden and Richards worked better together than they have previously and appeared to be rounding into their 1918 form.

The Kinsey Brothers had little opposition from H. H. Bundy and Burnham Dell, Boston, winning in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

Good progress was also made in the other tournaments which are being played in connection with the doubles. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

W. M. Johnston and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated M. B. Hutchinson and C. W. Sanders, St. Paul, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.
R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Samuel Hardy, New York City, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.
T. T. Tilden and J. H. Hunter, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated L. E. Williams, Chicago, and F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, 3-1, 6-3, 6-2.
Howard Kinsey and Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Burnham Dell and H. H. Bundy, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris and L. E. Mahan, New York, 6-3, 7-5.

Second Round

Mrs. B. E. Cole and North Andover, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated Mrs. M. G. P. Gardner Jr., Boston, 6-4, 6-3.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Brenda Hedstrom, Buffalo, and P. F. Neer, Stanford University, 7-5, 6-1.

Mrs. L. B. Williams and Howard Lindsay, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Rosemond Newton, Boston, and F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, 6-2, 6-4.

FATHER AND SON DOUBLES

First Round

F. H. Hovey and F. H. Hovey Jr., Summit, defeated G. E. Pfaffman and K. S. Pfaffman, Quincy, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3.

D. M. Hill and D. M. Hill Jr., Waban, defeated J. H. Neff and H. S. Neff, Boston, 6-4, 6-4.

J. W. Wear and W. P. Wear, New York, defeated H. W. Warner and W. M. Warner, 6-1, 6-3.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Third Round

Morton Bernstein, New York, defeated Clifford Marsh, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated W. Ingraham, Providence, 9-11, 7-5, 6-3, 6-0.

Howard Godshall, California, defeated F. T. Osgood, Pleasantville, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated M. Grant, Atlanta, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

Harry Coffin, California, defeated Milo Miller, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Second Round

F. T. Osgood, Pleasantville, and L. B. Daley Jr., defeated Lawrence Phillips, Washington, and D. Dudley, by default.

Third Round

R. Rosebrough and W. H. Bierman, St. Louis, defeated B. M. Grant, Atlanta, and Charles Nunnally, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

C. M. Wood Jr., and Morton Bernstein, New York, defeated W. Goodwillie and George Lott, 10-8, 6-4, 7-5.

BOYS' SINGLES—Fourth Round

George Lott defeated K. B. Appel, 6-2, 6-4.

Davis O'Loughlin defeated Samuel Boring, 6-7, 6-0, 6-3.

Thomas McGinn defeated Charles Nunnally, 6-4, 6-1.

BOYS' DOUBLES—Third Round

Miles Valentine and Thomas McGinn defeated E. K. Uhler and M. Lewis, 6-3, 6-4.

Orville Acker and Palmer Sealey defeated M. W. Jones and Arthur Ingraham Jr., 6-7, 6-4, 6-7.

Samuel Ewing and George Lott defeated B. M. Grant and Charles Nunnally by default.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Wednesday).—In the Scottish Association football league, Tuesday evening, the

Glasgow Rangers defeated the Albion Rovers by 3 goals to 1. Clyde won 3 to 2 against the Hearts of Midlothian. Kilmarnock beat Greenock Morton by an odd goal in three and St. Mirren defeated Hamilton Academic 5 to 0.

FRENCH SETS A
COURSE RECORD

Three Entrants Register Cards
Under 70 for the First 18-
Holes in Western Open Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—For the first time in the history of the western open golf championship, three entrants have registered cards under 70 for the first 18 holes of the tournament.

The honors of the day, however, were carried off by Robert French, of Youngstown, Ohio, who set a course record with his card of 65. Robert Peebles of Peoria and Robert Jones, the Atlanta amateur, were the other two contestants who got cards under 70, each finishing with 69.

Peebles was the first player to complete the 18 holes and when the fans saw his card it was said that he had first place without question. French, who followed, caused the spectators to hold their breath when the card was passed that he had a chance to get 68 or better.

French's play was perfect on all holes, except the first, where he was short on his approach and regained five. His card showed eight birdies, with one putt being taken on seven holes and two putts on the balance of the round. On the ninth the Ohio professional sank a 15-footer while on the eleventh he holed out for a two, by virtue of a nine-foot putt. Jones, who was the only amateur to get within the leaders, played a unique game inasmuch as his card included only one five, taken on the first hole. Here he was short on his second and needed three to get home. Peebles also had one bad hole, his being the fifth. He pulled his second to long grass and needed three to the green, taking a like number of putts.

Robert McDonald of Chicago played in faultless style on his round, going out in 35 and coming back in 36. He started by getting five threes on the first nine holes. A six on the eighth, however, swelled his total. On the return journey an overplayed approach on the eighteenth cost him a stroke, taking five.

Walter Hagen of New York and M. Brady of Detroit, the other two stars to get 71, had reversible cards of 36-35 for each nine holes.

Jock Hutchison of Chicago, the present western open title holder and the British champion, found a few bad spots with the result that he finished with 72. "A pushed iron shot on the short ninth was the cause of his taking six strokes on a par 3 hole."

George Sargent of Columbus, Ohio, tied with the Glen View star, having two rounds of 36 each.

Today the entire field will start in the second 18 holes of the qualifying round and the 64 players with the lowest scores are to start in the 36-hole final on Friday. The leading scores for the first 18 holes follow:

French, out ... 5 3 3 4 4 4 5 3—33
Par, out ... 4 4 4 5 4 5 3—36
Peebles, out ... 3 3 3 6 4 4 4 3—35
Jones, out ... 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 3—35
McDonald, out ... 3 4 3 5 3 5 3 3—35
Hagen, out ... 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 3—36
Brady, out ... 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 3—36
French, in ... 4 2 3 5 4 3 3 4—32-65
Peebles, in ... 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4—32-69
Par, in ... 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4—35-71
Jones, in ... 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4—34-69
McDonald, in ... 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4—36-71
Hagen, in ... 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4—35-71
Brady, in ... 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4—36-71

The summary:

Emmet French, Youngstown, ... 32 35 69
Robert Jones, Atlanta, ... 35 34 69
Bob Peebles, Peoria, ... 35 34 69
Bob McDonald, Chicago, ... 35 36 71
W. Hagen, New York, ... 35 36 71
M. Brady, Detroit, ... 35 36 71
Jock Hutchison, Glen View, ... 35 37 72
George Sargent, Columbus, ... 35 36 71
Irwin Nelson, Indianapolis, ... 35 37 72
David Ogilvie, Cleveland, ... 35 37 72
Joseph Kirkwood, Australia, ... 35 37 72
William Mahon, Shreveport, ... 35 37 72
W. O'Grady, Worcester, ... 35 37 72
Frank Adams, Chicago, ... 35 37 72
Jeff Adams, Logansport, ... 35 37 72
Hart, Marietta, ... 35 37 72
Thomas Kennel, Dayton, ... 35 37 72
O. Hackbart, Cincinnati, ... 35 37 72
William McFarlane, New York, ... 35 37 72
Gunner Nelson, Lafayette, ... 35 37 72
J. Gordon, Buffalo, ... 35 37 72
J. M. Barnes, Pelham, ... 35 37 72
N. McKenna, Buffalo, ... 35 37 72
Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, ... 35 37 72
Alexander, ... 35 37 72
J. F. Carberry, Lagrange, ... 35 37 72
David Robertson, Detroit, ... 35 37 72
W. S. Bathie, Waterloo, ... 35 37 72
C. Mayo, Evanston, ... 35 37 72
George McLean, ... 35 37 72
Nelson Davis, Cleveland, ... 35 37 72
Alexander Ayton, Evanston, ... 35 37 72
Frank Waugh, Columbus, ... 35 37 72
David McKay, Pittsburgh, ... 35 37 72
B. Bonebrake, Salsina, ... 35 37 72
Daniel Kenny, New York, ... 35 37 72
R. H. Craig, Louisville, ... 35 37 72
Fred Brand, Pittsburgh, ... 35 37 72
Fred Ford, Kansas City, ... 35 37 72
David Stevens, Greenville, ... 35 37 72
Fred Baron, ... 35 37 72
C. Townes, Pittsburgh, ... 35 37 72
Charles Hyman, Erie, ... 35 37 72
Jack Blakeslee, Toledo, ... 35 37 72
Harry Ross, Cleveland, ... 35 37 72
N. J. Christian, Tacoma, ... 35 37 72
H. Hampton, Detroit, ... 35 37 72
L. Gullickson, Chicago, ... 35 37 72
W. H. Way, Cleveland, ... 35 37 72
J. M. Hagan, ... 35 37 72
C. F. Pelcher, Chicago, ... 35 37 72
S. L. Baxter, Hamilton, ... 35 37 72
J. Brangely, ... 35 37 72
W. C. Sherwood, Newark, ... 35 37 72
A. Reid, New York, ... 35 37 72
George Bowden, Cincinnati, ... 35 37 72
W. H. Truitt, ... 35 37 72
J. W. Trovian, ... 35 37 72
J. J. Brophy, Ft. Mitchell, ... 35 37 72
Harry Nichols, Lima, ... 35 37 72
W. C. Gordon, Chillicothe, ... 35 37 72
J. C. Darcy, Grand Rapids, ... 35 37 72
J. T. Dwyer, Youngstown, ... 35 37 72
S. Robson, Bradford, ... 35 37 72
Joseph Cook, Cleveland, ... 35 37 72
Ransey Hunter, Newcastle, ... 35 37 72
David Spittal, Glen View, ... 35 37 72
Gene Sarazen, Titusville, ... 35 37 72
A. Clayson, Waukegan, ... 35 37 72
M. C. Riehton, Peru, ... 35 37 72

MISS SMITH WINS
ARCHERY HONORS

Captures the Woman's Title in
the Forty-First Annual Cham-
pionship Tournament of the
National Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Miss Dorothy Smith of Newton Center is the champion woman archer of the United States for 1921, following her victory yesterday in the forty-first annual championship tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States at Soldiers Field when she completed the combined double National and double Columbia rounds with a grand total of 1536 points. She accumulated this total by making 118 hits and 530 points in the combined National rounds and 135 hits and 753 points in the combined Columbia rounds. Miss Smith held the national championship in 1919 and is also the present champion of the Eastern Archery Association.

Miss C. M. Wesson of Cotuit, Massachusetts, the 1920 champion, finished in third place with a grand total of 1392. She made 96 hits and 424 points in the combined National rounds and 134 hits and 738 points in the combined Columbia rounds.

Mrs. L. C. Smith of Newton Center, mother of the new champion, finished in second place with a total of 1434. She made 96 hits and 428 points in the combined National rounds and 135 hits and 775 points in the combined Columbia rounds. The records for the women in the Double National and Double Columbia rounds follow:

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUNDS

Archer and Home Hits Pts.
Miss Dorothy Smith ... 118 504
Miss L. C. Smith ... 96 428
Miss C. M. Wesson ... 96 424
Miss S. M. Ives, Rosindale ... 91 405
Mrs. E. W. Frenz ... 89 382
Miss Margaret Oliver ... 81 369
Miss Ruth Brewer ... 47 182
Mrs. A. E. Shepherdson ... 49 175
Miss Eleanor True ... 49 164
Mrs. F. L. Wesson ... 38 120
Dr. M. C. Cockett ... 35 122
Miss M. A. Brownell ... 35 120
Mrs. J. P. True ... 26 112
Mrs. James P. Reynolds ... 21 82
Mrs. F. L. Wesson ... 15 47

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUNDS

Archer and Home Hits Pts.
Mrs. L. C. Smith ... 135 775
Miss Dorothy Smith ... 135 753
Miss C. M. Wesson ... 134 738
Miss S. M. Ives ... 132 720
Mrs. E. W. Frenz ... 128 688
Miss Margaret Oliver ... 123 619
Miss Ruth Brewer ... 121 607
Mrs. A. E. Shepherdson ... 110 594
Miss Eleanor True ... 100 430
Mrs. J. P. True ... 82 344
Mrs. F. L. Wesson ... 72 321
Miss Ruth Brewer ... 80 304
Mrs. James Neil ... 73 283
Dr. M. C. Cockett ... 63 269
Miss M. A. Brownell ... 62 258
Mrs. J. P. Reynolds ... 42 180
Mrs. F. L. Wesson ... 42 180

Two Pennsylvania archers are waging a great battle for the men's championship. They are Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, the present champion, and J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh. With the whole of the York round completed and the first round of the American over, Jiles is leading with 1566 points to 1542 for the champion. At the completion of the York round Jiles had a fine lead of 46 points; but Dr. Elmer began to show some of his best form and reduced the margin to 24 points, a very insecure lead.

The records of the men for the Double York Rounds and First American Round follow:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND

Archer and Home Hits Score
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Pittsburgh ... 153 767
J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh ... 150 738
C. E. Dallin, Arlington ... 170 708
T. H. Uzzell, New York ... 130 542
W. H. Palmer Jr., Wayne ... 138 526
Dr. Q. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh ... 108 418
J. C. Smith, Newton Center ... 90 358
W. H. Palmer 3d, Wayne ... 91 349
Dr. S. T. Pope, San Francisco ... 88 328
Wallace Bryant, Washington ... 82 311
W. E. Frenz, Melrose ... 80 308
T. A. McQuade, Pittsburgh ... 78 304
H. L. Walker, Chicago ... 83 270
G. A. Mang, Buffalo ... 69 255
C. E. Alexander, Wayne ... 69 255
A. E. Shepherdson, Melrose ... 49 232
L. E. Cole, Ossining ... 58 214
W. G. Turner, Greenfield ... 57 208
E. I. Ives, Rosindale ... 57 189
J. C. Bushong, Worcester ... 54 178
James Duff, Albany ... 53 171
C. T. Switzer, Newton ... 53 171
C. D. Clark, Newton Center ... 22 74
Richard Ashby, Miami ... 22 64
J. B. Ferguson, Hagerstown ... 13 49

FIRST AMERICAN ROUND

Archer and Home Hits Score
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne ... 88 550
J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh ... 88 528
C. E. Dallin, Arlington ... 84 496
T. H. Uzzell, New York ... 84 485
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield ... 75 479
W. H. Palmer Jr., Wayne ... 83 429

PILGRIMS COMMENCE
LAST MATCH OF TOUR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

OXFORD, England (Wednesday).—The Philadelphia Pilgrims commenced a match which is scheduled as the last of their cricket tour in England here today when they met the Eton Ramblers. The latter batted first to hit up 191 runs. Taking their first innings in a dim light far from conducive to good batting the Pilgrims stumped their wickets rapidly as when stumps were down they could claim only 119 with seven wickets fallen.

The top scorer for the Philadelphia Pilgrims was C. C. Morris who faced the bowling for nearly an hour while compiling 37. He was ably supported by S. W. Milfin, who was out leg-before-wicket for 25.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	72	46	.610
Cleveland	64	57	.529
Washington	64	57	.529
St. Louis	59	69	.460
Detroit	56	72	.435
Chicago	56	72	.435
Boston	51	67	.432
Philadelphia	43	74	.368

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

New York 3, Cleveland 2
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1
Detroit 15, Washington 0-1
St. Louis 12, Boston 11

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis
New York at Cleveland
Washington at Detroit
Philadelphia at Chicago

CLEVELAND LOSSES, 3 TO 2

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 10 0
Cleveland ... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 7 2
Batteries—Hoyt and Schang; Coveleskie and O'Neill. Umpires—Morlarity and Chitt.

DETROIT SCORES HEAVILY

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit ... 2 1 3 3 1 2 3 0—15 18 0
Washington ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 9 5
Batteries—Cole and Woodall; Schacht, Johnson, Acosta and Pichardo. Umpires—Evans, Dineen and Hildebrand.

ST. LOUIS WINS LONG BATTLE

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis ... 3 0 0 0 2 3 0 3 1—12 19 1
Boston ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 10 0
Batteries—Kohl, Shocker, Bayne, Wilson, Powers and Severid; Myers, Russell and Ruel. Umpires—Wilson and Owens.

CHICAGO WINS, 2 TO 1

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 9 0
Philadelphia ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 10 0
Batteries—Kerr and Schalk; Hasty and Perkins. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	75	43	.636
New York	70	50	.580
Boston	65	51	.561
St. Louis	61	57	.517
Brooklyn	62	59	.512
Cincinnati	53	67	.442
Philadelphia	40	79	.336

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 4, Boston 3
St. Louis 3, Boston 2
New York 7, Pittsburgh 0
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 1

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at New York
Pittsburgh at New York
Chicago at Brooklyn
Cincinnati at Philadelphia

BRVES LOSE TWO GAMES

First Game

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis ... 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4 6 2
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 0
Batteries—Doak and Clemens; Oeschger, Morgan and Gibson. Umpires—McCormick and Klem.

Second Game

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York ... 0 0 0 0 1 5 1 0—7 12 0
Pittsburgh ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 0
Batteries—Doak and Clemens; Oeschger, Morgan and Gibson. Umpires—McCormick and Klem.

GIANTS DEFEAT PITTSBURGH

First Game

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York ... 0 0 0 0 1 5 1 0—7 12 0
Pittsburgh ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 0
Batteries—Doak and Clemens; Oeschger, Morgan and Gibson. Umpires—McCormick and Klem.

Second Game

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York ... 0 0 0 0 1 5 1 0—7 12 0
Pittsburgh ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 0
Batteries—Doak and Clemens; Oeschger, Morgan and Gibson. Umpires—McCormick and Klem.

PHILADELPHIA WINS TWICE

First Game

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia ... 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 x—5 11 0
Cincinnati ... 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 4 1
Batteries—Russell and Henline; Rixey, Eller and Wingo. Umpires—Brennan and Hart.

Second Game

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia ... 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 x—6 11 1
Cincinnati ... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 10 2
Batteries—Sedgwick and Bruggy; McKee, Eller and Wingo. Umpires—Brennan and Hart.

BROOKLYN LOSES, 6 TO 1

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago ... 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—6 12 2
Brooklyn ... 1

CANADA'S PLAN TO NAME AMBASSADOR

Mr. Lowther's Proposal to Establish Post of Liaison Minister to Washington Generally Finds Favor in Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The plan recently announced by a famous Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Lowther, for the appointment by the dominions of liaison ministers to act as intermediaries between the governments which they represent and the Cabinet of the motherland, has aroused the attention which the importance of the subject demands, both in and out of government circles.

Coming from such an authority on constitutional government as is the former Speaker, the plan has behind it all the weight of his personality and experience. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the famous statesman made another important pronouncement on the same occasion. Referring to the somewhat interior position occupied in late years by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in the governance of the country, he said that, in spite of all the hard things which had been said about it and the intense criticism leveled against it as an institution, the British House of Commons still remained the most perfect instrument of government ever devised by human ingenuity.

Erroneous Impression in America

The question is, of course, intimately bound up with that of the status of the dominions generally. In regard to this status question it is interesting to recall the erroneous impression of the feelings of the people of Canada toward the mother country which seems to be prevalent in some quarters of the United States. The proposition was put forward by several American senators that Canada should be "freed" from her British connection.

The movement was intended to include the West Indies and other British possessions on the American continent. Needless to say, the press of Canada ridiculed the idea, and a former American President, William H. Taft, expressed the opinion that the idea is absurd. Of course it is absurd, but the fact that such a plan was apparently seriously put forward by American public men emphasizes to what extent they have lost touch with the Dominion of Canada.

It was also in connection with Canadian representation that the idea of appointing a Minister accredited to a foreign country was first mooted. A little while ago it was stated in the Imperial Parliament by the leader of the House of Commons that as a result of recent discussions an arrangement had been concluded between the British and Canadian governments to provide more complete representation at Washington of Canadian interests than had hitherto existed.

It was accordingly agreed that the King, on the advice of his Canadian ministers, should appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary who will have charge of Canadian affairs and will at all times be the channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from and reporting directly to the Canadian Government. In the absence of the Ambassador, the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole Embassy and of the representation of imperial as well as of Canadian interests. He will be accredited by His Majesty to the President with the necessary powers for the purpose. In view of the peculiar close relations which have always existed between the people of Canada and those of the United States, it was confidently expected that this new step would have the very desirable result of maintaining and strengthening friendly relations and cooperation between the British Empire and the United States.

Sentimentally Opposed

There the matter rested until quite recently when in the Canadian House of Commons, Newton Rowell, the former president of the Council, and one of the Canadian delegates to the League of Nations meeting at Geneva, strongly urged the immediate appointment of a Canadian Minister to Washington as a "vital matter." He was supported by the former Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden. There was strong opposition to the measure from all parts of the House. It was said that what Canada needed in America was a trade commissioner and as she was not a sovereign state she had not the right to appoint an official who would in many respects have the powers of an ambassador.

W. S. Fielding, a former Minister of Finance, even went so far as to say that it was nonsense to talk about Canada being a nation, because she was still a colony and he, for one, was satisfied with that state. He also urged that the step was not necessary, and was not wanted by the Canadian people. The entry of the Prime Minister caused something of a sensation, for he opened his remarks by declaring that "in point of sentiment I am with those who oppose the idea." He added, however, that from the practical standpoint the step was desirable. He said, "We take this step not because we are a nation but for the service it will be to us." He explained that the delay in making the appointment was due to the difficulty in finding the right man for so important a post, and he was unable to give any assurance as to when the position would be filled.

Other Dominions to Follow

Canada has thus, with the full consent and encouragement of the home

government, struck out boldly for a Minister to Washington. Australia already has a Commissioner in New York but he is invested with no diplomatic status. The position of Canada in this respect is peculiar, owing to her being contiguous to the United States, but even so, there can be little doubt that the other dominions will be anxious to follow her example.

Mr. Lowther's plan for preventing misunderstandings between Canada and Great Britain by the appointment of a resident Minister, who would have direct access to the British Cabinet, and thus act as a Minister of Liaison, could of course be extended to the other dominions if the experiment proved a success. The present system of representation by High Commissioners has hardly proved satisfactory, and whenever a Minister arrives in the United Kingdom on some mission, the importance and status of the High Commissioner of that particular colony becomes dwarfed, thus proving that a Cabinet Minister with the executive authority attaching to such a position, is in a far better position to negotiate with the mother country than an official holding the picturesque but empty title of "High Commissioner." Moreover he is rarely granted by his government any executive power, and is in the humiliating position of having to refer back to his Cabinet even the most trivial matters, before he can take action.

The question of imperial development is closely allied to that of inter-imperial and external representation. Dealing with the former, Colonel Amery, at the time Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, praised the cooperation of the dominions with the mother country in the war, when the colonies out of a total population of 15,000,000 supplied as many men as did the United States with her great population of 100,000,000.

The further developments which are bound to take place shortly in colonial representation abroad will be eagerly watched by students of imperial affairs.

ART

Bulgarian Art of Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That Bulgaria has an art of her own equal to that of China, Japan or any other country is the conviction of Madame Nadejda Vassileva of Sofia, Bulgaria, who is at present in the United States giving exhibitions of the ceramic art of her land in which she herself is a pioneer. Bulgarian art is a peasant art, Madame Vassileva told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and added that she had traveled through all the little villages of her country searching it out and collecting specimens of it. Bulgaria, she pointed out, is an agricultural country with no great landed aristocracy, but with a population 80 per cent farming, children of nature who love the soil and the beauties of nature, as she expressed it, their fields and forests and mountains.

"Embroidery and carvings, both on wood and metal, were the chief treasures that I found, many of them dating from as far back as the twelfth century," said Madame Vassileva. "Often times in some small village I would find a peasant living in a tiny cottage with wonderfully carved ceiling and walls, quite unconscious of anything unusual about his surroundings, the home of his forefathers, but loving it dearly. In the old churches, too, I found many relics of great beauty, wonderful pieces of carving and hand-wrought metal, large vessels and smaller articles of personal adornment."

"Bulgaria has had no ceramic art," she continued, in reply to a question, "as in the past she had no porcelain, but now that porcelain is available there are many artists becoming interested in ceramics." Madame Vassileva herself, it may be said, was graduated from the Sofia Academy of Fine Arts in both sculpture and ceramics, having the distinction of being the only pupil allowed to specialize in two subjects. "The Academy," she added, "has now 400 students and the men and women are about equally divided."

"Bulgarian art began when the alphabet was first discovered or learned," she explained, "with the decoration of the word 'God' in those early manuscripts. Later, other words were given decorative settings and in the old monasteries and churches one may see today many of those beautiful old hand decorated manuscripts and books, some of them made of parchment or vellum. Then, too, in those old buildings are many beautiful mural paintings to be found. All of this early art deals largely with historical events."

"From this ecclesiastical art and from the art in the homes of the people who live next to nature and so do not have to be taught to love it, or to reproduce for use in their homes, it is that I get motifs and ideas which I compose into designs for ceramics. Most of these designs are worked in geometrical figures, squares mostly, sometimes circles. The designs themselves, while appearing fairly simple, are often most intricate and delicately woven, and are practically all based on the square and right angle. You notice that immediately in Bulgarian shervitsa or embroidery. The colors used are strong and vigorous, red being the favorite, then blue, green, violet and yellow." Madame Vassileva, who has exhibited her ceramics and her sculpture, too, for she has done many of the prominent people of her land, including Premier Stambolinsky—in Sofia, has now taken a studio in Washington, where she expects soon to show to the world the beauties of Bulgarian art. Later she plans exhibitions in New York and other cities.

LABOR ASKS RELIEF FROM WAR BURDEN

New York Federation Protests Military Expenditures and Requests Support for Efforts to Bring About Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ROCHESTER, New York.—The New York State Federation of Labor yesterday adopted a resolution protesting against war expenditures and approving the disarmament conference. Declaring that a maelstrom of propaganda has been set loose by selfish interests to hide the true consequences of the burdensome expenditures for future wars, the federation added:

"Public opinion is necessary to bring any practical results from this disarmament conference, if we are to escape the consequences of the present awful tax burden that is being placed upon the shoulders of the workers. The money the world war cost for one single hour would build 10 high schools costing \$1,000,000. The money it cost for a single day would build in each of the 48 states two hospitals costing \$500,000 each, two \$1,000,000 high schools in each state, 300 recreation centers with gymnasiums and swimming pools costing \$300,000 each, and there would be left \$6,000,000 to promote industrial education."

"Actual expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year 1919-20 (loans to European countries not included) for past and future wars, \$4,238,000,000. Ninety-three per cent of the income of the United States Government for 1920 was spent for past and future wars."

"It has been estimated that with 75 per cent of this money every country road in the United States could be improved like our main city highways and still have money in the bank for their upkeep." The United States has just begun the construction of 16 capital ships for the navy. For the cost of one of these ships, \$40,000,000 worth of good roads could be constructed.

"The cost of providing for increased navy and army expenditures would build enough houses to eliminate the present home shortage, reforest our shrinking forests and reclaim thousands of acres of our arid land. It would immediately furnish employment to millions who are now idle because industrial establishments are suffering from dreadful taxation."

"Labor and industry having to bear such a burden of taxation will be demoralized, and the government will defeat the very ends of national defense which it professes to serve. War is no longer a conflict between uninformed forces of professional combatants. It is a conflict of all resources of the belligerents, of whatever kind and nature. What ended the world war was the overwhelming economic forces of the United States."

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor send copies of this resolution to all central bodies and all affiliated unions, and that they be instructed to write or telegraph President Harding and Senator Borah of the United States Senate their approval of their efforts in bringing about this disarmament conference of the nations, and bringing relief to the war-weary people of the earth."

INVITATIONS OUT FOR PEACE ARCH OPENING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
BELLINGHAM, Washington.—In connection with the opening of the Peace Arch on the international line at Blaine, the following engraved invitation is being sent to many well known people throughout the United States and Canada:

"The Pacific Highway Association invites you to be present on the Canadian boundary line, near Blaine, Washington, United States of America, September 6, 1921, at 2 p. m. to participate in the dedication of the Peace Arch—commemorating the signing of the Treaty of Ghent between Great Britain and the United States, December 24, 1814."

"This is the first portal ever erected to celebrate peace, a peace that has lasted for more than one hundred years between Canada and the United States along an unforgotten boundary."

"Please reply to Mr. Samuel Hill, president of the Pacific Highway Association, Seattle, Washington."

ERIE SHOP PLAN WILL NOT BE EXTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—That it is not the intention of the Erie Railroad Company to extend their Marion shop plan at this time by putting other repair and maintenance shops of the road under private management, was shown by a statement which F. D. Underwood, president, issued yesterday.

At Marion, Mr. Underwood said, an association of business men voluntarily offered to undertake the work and their assistance was gladly accepted by the road. One of the things against which Labor has protested against most strongly, in connection with the Marion plan, is the demand of the road for physical examination of the shop workers. Mr. Underwood attempted to defend this plan.

PAPER WORKERS' WAGES CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Wage reductions ranging from 10 per cent for skilled workers, to 25 per cent for common labor, affecting 12,000 men

ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

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Summer Camp

Attractively situated in an oak grove bordering the lake. House made entirely of hard pine, consists of living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen with china cabinet, set table. Four bedrooms and bath. Town water, electric lights. In best of condition. Large veranda on three sides right at the water's edge with boat extending into lake. Sandy bottom lake, bathing, boating. Beautiful view.

Price \$8500. Real opportunity. Inspected invited.
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IN BROOKLINE.—To sublet, delightfully located furnished corner apartment, exceptional view, references exchanged. N.Y. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
FOR RENT—Large sunny room with board in private family, near Malden Sq., 17 Linden Ave., Tel. Malden 3088.
LIGHT, comfortable room; priv. fam.; convenient to subway; gentleman prof. F-38. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED
TWO STUDENTS want double or two single rooms, two meals, preferred vicinity Mass. Technology on electric lines. WM. ADAMS, Jr., Boston, Rhode Island.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
HOUSEKEEPER, refined, wanted in modern home on lake shore in country; two men and housekeeper in household. M. B. SEMMELROTH, Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

POSITION OPEN for housekeeper; country home, modern, near Boston.
Littlewood Farm, Norfolk, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN
WANTED—Photographer for High Class Studio. Give experience and samples of work with application. BRADY STUDIO, 1010 2nd Ave., Seattle.

MAN wanted on livestock farm; permanent position; future. SEMMELROTH, Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
COMPETENT colored girl wants morning work of any kind; licensed elevator operator. B. B. 9270. H. WILLIAMS, 72 W. Rutland Sq., Boston.

COLORADO

DENVER

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FINEST MILK FROM CREAM COWS
1835 Blake St. DENVER, COLO.

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ALL GRADES OF COAL
"Quality and Service"
Phone Main 5000. 1010 Sixteenth St., DENVER

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One of the Most Popular in the West
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The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.
Special attention given to repair work
PHONE MAIN 1100
1444 Condit Place, Denver, Colo.

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
280 South Broadway Phone South 108

Joy's BUTTER Shop
AND
Delicatessen

BUTTER—Churned in our shop daily.
EGGS—Guaranteed quality.
Over 90 different CHEESES
Imported and Domestic SALADINGS
Light Lunches and Fountain Service.
Lunches put up for all occasions.

employed by 11 companies, not including the International Paper Company, have been decided upon by the arbitration board in the controversy between paper mill workers and manufacturers in the United States and Canada.

The award fixes in newspaper mills a 40 cent an hour rate, for outside common labor, meaning the return to the 1919 schedule of virtually all classified positions above common labor and paid below 60 cents an hour, and a 10 per cent reduction on all positions receiving 60 cents an hour or more. The men struck on May 1, but returned in July pending arbitration. The award is effective August 22.

BUILDING MATERIALS COST LESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Reductions in prices of brick, cement, plaster, tiles and hardware specialties made by several Indianapolis firms recently make the total reductions on those building materials between 15 and 20 per cent since the first of the year. Prices on crushed stone and gravel offered to the state highway commission have declined to 80 cents and 50 cents a ton, respectively. It has not been many weeks since the stone men were asking \$1 or more a ton.

CITY CHARGES DISCRIMINATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The City of Stockton, through the traffic bureau of the chamber of commerce there, has filed charges with the California State Railroad Commission, against the Southern Pacific, Western Pacific, Santa Fe, Tidewater Southern, Sierra, Visalia Electric, and Sunset railroads, alleging that Stockton is being discriminated against by these lines in the matter of class freight rates.

DESTROYER FORCE TO DEBATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—Debating is the latest activity in which the men of the Pacific destroyer force, based here, wish to engage. The "Detonator Debating Team," organized by the staff of the destroyer force magazine, has issued a challenge to any debating team representing an organization of good standing in San Diego.

COLORADO

DENVER—Continued

GIGANTIC CLEANERS & DYERS
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Oh! See the O-CEDAR MOPS!
is an exclamation many times elicited by our display of these goods in the BRIGHT BARGAIN BASEMENT, where we carry the mops and oil—"Come—and Economize."
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CANADA

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Seeking El Dorado

Raleigh on the Orinoco, 1595

Here we are, 400 miles from our gallant ships, in the heart of an unknown continent and apparently no nearer our goal than before. But Sir Walter Raleigh is as confident and enthusiastic as though he were already gazing on El Dorado, "the gilded," with his own eyes. He declares that we are now on the border lands of Guiana and that Manoa, the capital, lies on an island in the midst of an inland sea that is only a few days' journey farther west; Manoa, the city of burnished gold, of priceless gems, of wealth unspeakable, where the fortunate invader can fill his sacks with the Inca treasures that the Peruvians had rescued from the Spanish conquerors. Well, maybe he and Captains Preston, Kemys, Whid-don and his other fine officers are right, but as for myself I will have to see and finger the wealth for myself before I will believe in the meantime fighting Spaniards, getting stuck on sandbars, and overcoming a thousand other hardships is not what we volunteered to leave dear old England for and I would gladly exchange all my chances of gold for the surety of seeing home again.

Today the venerable King Topiwari walked 25 miles from his village with presents of pineapples, and other good foods and our commander treats him as though he were in truth a king, erecting a special tent for His Highness and showering him with trinkets. It seems that this Indian had at one time been captured by the Spaniards, led around on the end of a chain, and only gained his liberty by giving them a hundred plates of gold. You can imagine how kindly disposed he feels toward Spaniards. He has promised to tell us all about this city of El Dorado, so I guess I will try and work my way into the tent.

It is mighty hot in the tent and crowded with officers. Sir Walter sits on a rough bench opposite the King, the Indian interpreter beside him. The "Queen's Favorite" is not the spruce and dapper gentleman he was at court. Not only are his shoes, hose, doublet and cape stained and rent but his bushy black hair and beard are tangled in a way that would bring despair to his barber. However, his steel gray eyes are as bright and alert as ever. The King is gray as a badger and not so well dressed as the animal, but shows his white teeth in one continuous smile.

Raleigh is telling him how he has come from over the seas solely to deliver them from the tyranny of the Spaniards, at the Queen's behest, dilating upon Her Majesty's greatness, her justice, her charity to all oppressed nations, her wondrous beauty and incomparable virtue. There is nothing pleasant left to say when he is through and the King is mightily impressed. He does not suspect the true cause of our coming, which is gold, or he would not talk so bravely of that we are all ears to hear.

"Four days' journey," says the King, "is Macureguarai, the next and nearest subjects of the Inca, and the first town of apparel and rich people, and those plates of gold that are scattered among the borderers and carried to other nations far and near come from that city and are made there. Those of the inner lands, though, are far finer and are fashioned after the image of men, beasts, birds and fishes."

Our commander asks him how they are made and the Indian explains at length how the grains of gold are found in the Lake of Manoa and a multitude of rivers, and sometimes pieces as big as stones are picked up, and all these are mixed with copper and melted in earthen pots with holes round about it and then the mixture is poured into molds of clay and stone of different shapes. We listen with great attention to each word that drops from the interpreter's lips and can almost feel the golden plates within our grasp.

When we get down by the water Sir Walter makes us a long speech about keeping our ambitions secret and the natives friends until we can return with a large enough army to sack Manoa, the far-famed El Dorado that men have so long dreamed about. "I would rather lose the sack of one or two towns," says he, "although they might prove very profitable, than to deface or endanger the future hope of so many millions, and the great good and rich trade which England may be possessed of thereby."

So we are to start homeward without our riches after all! A sorry business indeed, and we will be the laughingstock of the world. I would not be surprised if that King was deceiving us just to get rid of us.

Which was very likely the truth, as no one has yet found the fabulous city of El Dorado.

The Aeroplane

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
I tell you what we're going to do this very sunny day.
We're going to ride an aeroplane
And travel far away.

Now see them strap us in real tight
To hold us here quite snug.
And now the wheel begins to spin
Here goes our little tug.

Oh, oh, the noise, I cannot speak!
Our wings they flap and flap.
And now we've reached a somersault!
Down, down we seem to drop.

Up, up again, clear to the sky.
I believe we'll go right through.
We're sailing now above the clouds
Just as the birds do.

And now our ship comes back to land.
We jump with all our might.
For Mother dear is waiting here,
To know about our flight.



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How Bill Visited a Taxi Office

His name was Bill. Perhaps you think that is an odd name for a dog to have. At least the children in the neighborhood, who romped with Bill, thought so.

Bill was a little water spaniel puppy with soft, brown, curly hair and very bright eyes. It was great fun to see him "sit up" or "shake hands." When anyone said, "Speak, Bill!" he would give a sharp little bark and wag his tail.

His master had built a little fence near the garage where Bill frolicked or took naps under a near-by lilac bush. Sometimes he splashed in a tub of water placed there for him and occasionally he had a fine ride with his master in the automobile.

One day Bill found he was big enough to jump over his fence. Then what do you suppose he did? He sought out his friend, Tip, a collie, who lived next door. You would have laughed could you have seen them roll and tumble and run.

Although Bill didn't know it, he was getting farther and farther away from home as he played. In fact, he was soon down at the railway station where the trains come and go. Here a number of automobiles were lined up and Bill jumped right into one of them. You see he thought the machine belonged to his master. So he curled up contentedly to take a nap.

Soon a man got into the car, followed by another, who said, "It seems to me you already have a passenger."

"Sure enough!" responded the first man. "He's just a puppy, too. We'll take him along, and maybe we can find his owner."

Accordingly, Bill had a ride of considerable length, and he soon found himself in a place quite different from any he had ever seen before. It was a simply furnished room with a few chairs and a long desk. Behind the desk a man was writing in a big book, and this man had to stop often and answer the telephone. The room was the office of a taxi-line, a very busy place. Taxi-drivers came in to get their orders, and if there were none, they sat about chatting until a message came over the telephone, per-

haps, telling them that some one wanted to use a taxi. And now as the drivers walked in one by one, the first thing they noticed, of course, was Bill. And almost every one patted the little dog's head and wanted to know all about him, but no one knew very much to tell.

Presently, one of the men discovered a little metal tag fastened to Bill's collar, and on the little tag he read this number—156. So this man called up the authorities who kept records of just such numbers and he learned to whom Bill belonged. Bill's master was immediately notified, and when he came for Bill there was indeed a very happy little dog, for although Bill had had a pleasant visit at the taxi office, he was glad to be at home again.

The Birds Sing

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The birds sing,
The children sing,
Very merrily,
The birds sitting in a row
In the tree,
The children sitting in a row
On the grass,
Singing to the butterflies,
As they pass,
Oh, they all sing,
And they all sing,
Very merrily!

The Clouds and the Winds

The clouds are rolling up and the wind is blowing out of the sky. How it blows! I can smell the coming rain, fresh and cold. The wind is singing as it comes down out of the clouds to rush along our street. The leaves and sticks and papers are being caught up in the wind and are dancing on their toes. Here they come whirling. They do not stop at all, but run and dance straight ahead. I think they are laughing with the wind.

On and on come the clouds and faster comes the cold, clear wind and the little leaves and papers dance more wildly on their toes. They are happy because they are going nobody knows where.

The Gingerbread Cat

Every year at the fair there was a stall where a lady whom every one called Goody Brown sold gingerbread. Such wonderful things she had on her stall—houses, boats, pigs, mice, sparrows, quaint little people and many other things all made of gingerbread, and made by herself in her little house in the wood.

Two little children, Robert and Bessie Camp, who lived in a thatched cottage in the village, were always full of eagerness as the time for the fair drew near. Robert was busily engaged, counting the pennies they had saved for this special occasion.

"You've twopence less than I have," he announced at length, "but as there are so many farthings it took me longer to count. I wonder if there will be any pretty new things to buy."

"I shall get you a fairing, Mother," promised Bessie. "What would you like? A necklace, or some earrings?"

"Don't spend all your fortune on me," laughed Mrs. Camp. "Necklaces look nicer on little girls, and as for earrings, I can get those off the cherry tree next month."

The children woke very early the next morning, and crept downstairs like two little mice.

"I know it isn't any use starting before 8 o'clock," said Robert, "but I simply had to get up!"

"So did I. It is going to be a lovely day," Bessie replied, gazing up at the sky. "I can't see a single cloud anywhere."

Mrs. Camp usually rose at 6 o'clock to feed the hens and milk Daisy, the white cow.

"You are early birds," she exclaimed, when she found that the children had already brought Daisy from the paddock to the milking shed.

She gave them their breakfast as soon as she could, and ironed a white sunbonnet for Bessie to wear.

"I'm going to take my little bead purse to hold my money," said Bessie. Robert preferred to have his coins loose in his pocket, and he jingled them as they walked along the country lanes to the fair on the heath, two miles away. It was uphill mostly, and they had many pretty views over the bay.

They overtook some boys and girls, and a merry party they

were as they walked to the fair. "Look at the swing-boats!" cried Bessie, "and that new merry-go-round. Why, they are not flying horses at all!"

"I like these better," said Robert, as the two stood watching the strange galloping animals. "I think I'll have a ride on that tiger when it stops."

Bessie climbed on to the back of a very elegant swan, and Robert careered round on a striped tiger. All the children on the merry-go-round laughed and shouted. It was such fun, and they had a nice long ride for a penny.

"Let's have a swing now," proposed Robert.

He stood up in the swing-boat, and pulled so well that they soon were swinging higher than the others, and could see over the heads of all the people at the fair. Next they bought some apples, and then they wandered among the stalls to choose a present for their mother. There were all kinds of trinkets and fancy articles and crockery.

"Do you think she would like a cream jug?" asked Bessie, stopping before a stall of Dorset pottery.

They bought a little brown one with a cow painted on it that reminded them of Daisy. The girl in charge of the stall promised to keep it for them until they went home.

"Now for Goody Brown!" said Robert. The gingerbread stall was in its old corner.

"Good morning, Goody Brown," they said.

"Good morning, my dears; pick where you like,"

"Oh!" cried Bessie, who was the first to spy something in the center of the stall. "Look at the beautiful cat, Robert!"

"Did you really make it, Goody?" asked Robert.

"Yes," she replied.

"And how much is it?" Bessie ventured to ask.

"The gingerbread puss is not for sale, my dear. It is a present for the little boy or girl who can find a bead like these."

She turned the cat round, and they saw that its eyes were green glass beads, sparkling like emeralds in the sunshine.

"It is somewhere in the fair," went on Goody. "That is why you don't

see the usual crowd of children round my stall. They are looking for a green glass bead."

Robert bought a gingerbread mouse, and Bessie a fish, and they set off to try and find the bead. There were a great many children at the fair, and they all seemed to be hunting about.

"I don't expect it is on the ground or it might get trodden into the earth. Perhaps it is on one of the stalls," said Bessie. "I think this is the nicest game we've played for a long time."

"Are you looking for the green bead?" they asked any little playmates they met, and the answer was always "Yes."

Presently Robert said, "I've got a secret to tell you, Bessie. Mother gave me a shilling this morning to buy you a doll. Come and choose one now."

They went to the doll stall. There were hundreds of dolls, big and little. They were prettily dressed but most of them were rather expensive.

"How much is that small one, I wonder?" asked Bessie.

The woman reached down a tiny doll and showed it to her. "It is a shilling, my dear."

"Buy it!" whispered Bessie.

Her brother paid for the doll, and as soon as they had left the stall Bessie pointed to a green bead that was threaded on a green ribbon and tied round the doll's neck.

"Goody Brown!" they cried, rushing back to the gingerbread stall. "We have found the bead!"

The lady was very pleased to give her cat to Robert and Bessie. She put it in a neat cardboard box, so that they could carry it home to show their mother. The other children came crowding round to examine it, and they gave their friend Bessie a cheer because she had found the green bead.

Teddy Hears About Magna Charta

"You seem very busy, Teddy," said his father when he found Teddy sitting in the hammock under the chestnut tree in the corner of the garden reading his history book.

"We are to have a history examination tomorrow and we are sure to have a question on the Great Charter," said Teddy, looking up.

"Well, you know all about that, don't you?" continued his father, sitting down on the hammock as Teddy curled up his legs to make room for him.

"Yes, I think I know it fairly well, but I was trying to find out who discovered it," replied Teddy, looking a little puzzled.

"Oh, but the rights which the barons made King John agree to on the Little Magna Charta, Island in the River Thames in 1215 were not something which had just been discovered," said Teddy's father. "They had already existed for years and years."

"Do tell me about it," exclaimed Teddy, shutting up his history book and sitting back in the hammock with his hands clasped round his knees.

"It is very simple, went on his father, turning toward Teddy. "These rights which were claimed in Magna Charta or the Great Charter, and which the barons made the King agree to, were based on the old customs and rights which had been handed down from father to son for years and years and had extended for longer than anyone could remember."

"Did the right to be tried by a jury of 12 men exist before King John came on to the throne?" asked Teddy.

"Yes," continued his father, "but then a lot of other rights, which the people had, were not written down and the King used to forget about them when they thought it suited themselves. King John wanted to ignore all the people's rights and just to do what he pleased whether it was right or wrong. Of course the people would not allow him to do that, so the barons had all the people's rights carefully written out and they made the King sign this paper or charter. Then they made him have it read all over the country so that everybody knew exactly what the King said their rights were. From that day on everybody in England, rich and poor, king or ploughboy, has known what rights he had."

"I never knew that before," said Teddy, laughing. "I always thought that it had just been discovered like America was by Columbus."

Among the many new blossoms in England which the late summer months have brought are those of a plant called the sunstar. It is a common flower now wherever you go, but especially delights in moist places by the roadsides, or in damp nooks along grassy lanes, and seldom, indeed, do you find one flower without a host of others round about it, for the little sunstar is a lover of the close company of its kindred.

Yellow flowers abound, though, in English lanes and waysides, and at first you will find it difficult to tell one of these from another, but the little sunstars are in a group of their own, and you will soon learn to tell them quite easily from all the other flowers of the field. The stems are from one to two feet in height, much branched toward the tops, and are clothed with a soft woolly substance which gives them quite a unique appearance. Right at the very ends of the branching stems grow the sunny stars which have given the plant its name; each one has a large central disc, with a ring of narrow rays surrounding it. The leaves, too, are very characteristic of the plant and occur in unusually large numbers. They are rather long and narrow, wavy and toothed, with tapering points and are covered with a soft hoary growth resembling the woolly substance on the stems.

"I've had a lovely summer," she told her cousins warmly. "And when you come out to Arizona next year you shall be the ones to pick out what we'll do."

"Well," Kent told her warningly, "I shan't want to take a course in splitting wood or any other household art. Have the horses ready, Barbie! Phyllis and I'll want to learn to ride."

And Barbara agreed that they should.

Good morning, friendly world!
Good morning, Mr. Sun!
Robins hopping on the lawn—
Good morning, every one!
Good morning, cherry tree;
Good morning, garden bright!
Good morning, everything
That loves the morning light!

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Good morning, garden bright!
Good morning, everything
That loves the morning light!

Good morning, friendly world!
Good morning, Mr. Sun!
Robins hopping on the lawn—
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Barbara's Summer

All the way to the station to get Barbara the young Sturgises discussed what they would do to entertain her.

"Living in Arizona all her life," Phyllis said, "I suppose first of all she'll want to see the ocean."

"Ho," Kent observed with a grin, "she might like her luncheon first. Phyllis, you talk as if you expected her to get off the train reciting 'The sea, the sea, the open sea!' I think she'll want to see Paul Revere's house or the—the Wayside Inn or something historical."

"Aunt Gertrude must have told her a good deal about New England," their mother observed thoughtfully. "She lived here at one time, you know."

But they had no time for further surmises, because by this time they had arrived at the station, the train was in, and their cousin came down the car steps. They were so delighted to see her that they forgot all about their curiosity.

"I thought everything was dusty in Arizona," Dillon commented.

"It is," Barbara agreed. "But I changed it for railroad cinders before I got many miles away from home. Oh, what a beautiful country, Aunt Gertrude! It's so green and peaceful. And the hills and trees!"

"Ah," Kent nodded complacently. "There, what did I tell you, Mother. I knew I was ordering the right kind of scenery. We hired this hill to put behind our house, and the elm out in front," he explained solemnly to Barbara, "just for the summer, while you're staying with us. We won't return them till you have to go away."

"Don't mind him, Barbara, dear," Phyllis told her. "He's like that: he can't help joking. And if he ordered that elm, it must have been about the time of George Washington, because the tree has been there since then."

"I have a brother of my own," Barbara reminded them, tranquilly. "I don't believe Kent can startle me any."

By night the cousins had come to feel as if they had always played together. After they had jumped on the haymow, and picked blueberries for supper, and that meal was over, and they were sitting on the steps of the big front porch, Kent told his cousin about the morning's conversation. "On the way to the station we were wondering what an Arizona girl would want to do most in New England. Come on, Barbara, tell us. I thought it would be to see something historical."

"I thought you'd want to see the ocean," Phyllis volunteered expectantly.

Barbara laughed. "It's a shame to disappoint you. But you're neither of you right. Of course, when I knew I was going to spend the summer in Mother's old home I thought of lots of things I wanted to do. But the ones I wanted to do most were to grow some petunias—the double-ruffled kind—and learn to make gingersnaps from Grandmother Halliwell's recipe"—both children stared.

"—and make a patchwork quilt. Of course," she added apologetically, "to you children brought up where every girl can sew—" Kent looked at his sister and slowly closed one eye, grinning at her.

"—and make gardens"—this time it was Kent's turn to look foolish—"it must seem queer that I can't do these things. But on the ranch Mother was so busy I just haven't learned. And I'm depending on you to teach me."

There was a long silence. "Well, Barbara," Phyllis said honestly, "I guess you've got us sort of mixed up with New England children of a century or so ago. To tell the truth, Kent and I don't know any more about gardens or patchwork than you do. But what of it? That's no sign we never shall. Ah! the more fun, I call it. A class of three instead of four. Let's get Aunt Sally to teach us all. May we, Mother?"

The children's mother, needless to say, agreed cordially to the plan. And all through the summer when they were not at games, or away on picnics, or reading or doing one of a hundred other delightful things, the three cousins (for Kent insisted he ought to learn to cook his own meals) were in Aunt Sally's kitchen learning to make spicy cookies or brown, crusty loaves, for their teacher declared that a cook isn't a cook until she can make bread, or on the broad porch working out intricate patterns of patchwork (this part of the course Kent declined), or in the garden where the petunias and marigolds and larkspurs and mignonettes were gaily flourishing.

When Barbara went back to Arizona in the fall she carried with her a highly prized message from Aunt Sally. "You tell your mother you can make cookies I couldn't tell from your grandmother's." And Barbara packed in her suitcase a patchwork quilt of her own making.

"I've had a lovely summer," she told her cousins warmly. "And when you come out to Arizona next year you shall be the ones to pick out what we'll do."

"Well," Kent told her warningly, "I shan't want to take a course in splitting wood or any other household art. Have the horses ready, Barbie! Phyllis and I'll want to learn to ride."

And Barbara agreed that they should.

Greeting

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

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THE HOME FORUM

Imitation Versus Demonstration

EVER since the close of the third century, when the church lost the power of Christian healing, and until the advent of Christian Science, Christendom has, to a large degree, confounded imitation with demonstration. It has thought that by attempting to place its feet in an imitative way in the steps the Master trod, it was obeying his admonition when he said, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." What Christ Jesus, of course, referred to was the denial of the false claim of a mortal selfhood, which alone makes possible the demonstration of man's at-onement with the Father; that those who understood his teachings should demonstrate their way out of the false belief of life in matter precisely as he was doing. To attempt to follow the example of Christ Jesus imitatively, without having gained an understanding of the great truth which he taught and demonstrated, is to fall far short of the standard which he required and which included the healing of the sick as well as the reformation of the sinner. Indeed, the ability to perform these works was the test of discipleship which he himself gave.

Imitation seeks to lay down the cross and yet follow the Christ. Demonstration is the proof that it has been taken up and victory gained. Mere imitation can never accomplish the salvation of the individual, neither can it aid in the redemption of the world. On page 34 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "If all who ever partook of the sacrament had really commemorated the sufferings of Jesus and drunk of his cup, they would have revolutionized the world. If all who seek his commemoration through material symbols will take up the cross, heal the sick, cast out devils, and preach Christ, or Truth, to the poor,—the receptive thought,—they will bring in the millennium."

Christendom was for centuries content to imitate the easier part of the Master's earthly ministry, the preaching of God's readiness to save from sin, and until the advent of Christian Science men apparently did not realize that preaching and demonstration are not one and the same thing. A man may preach with the tongue of men and of angels, and yet lack that demonstrable understanding of Principle which will enable him to release his fellowman from the false claim of carnal appe-

lite, or to raise him from a bed of sickness. Demonstration is possible only as the cross is taken up and the false claim of life in matter daily denied and overcome.

Many who have gained in some degree the understanding of Principle or God, which makes demonstration possible, can recall the fruitfulness of their labors when they tried to obey the precepts of the Master in an imitative way. Although this may have been done faithfully and with earnestness of heart, where were the "signs following"? Where were the sick and sinning who should have been healed as a result of work so willingly, and often so heroically, done? This question has troubled many an honest heart which has not yet learned the true meaning of the Master's words, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." Self-denial to them may have meant asceticism, or a false sense of renunciation, and may have been rigidly practiced, but with no resultant harvest.

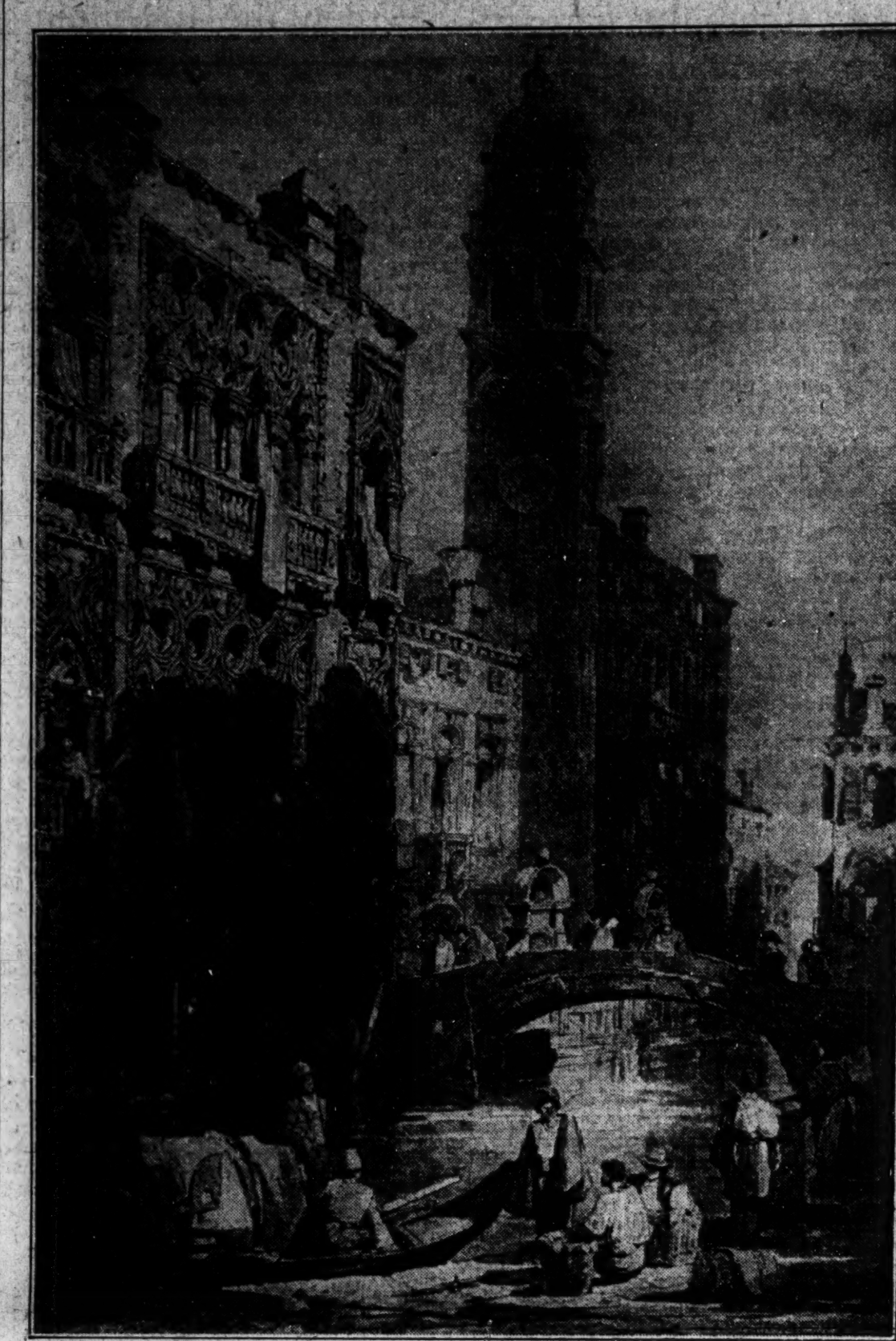
During many years an individual who devoted a great deal of time to philanthropic work often felt that one was somewhat like a workman who is willing and eager to accomplish something, but who finds that the tools at his command are inadequate to perform the task confronting him. In all this time there was a sincere and earnest effort to follow the example of the Master in an imitative way, but with no conception of the motive-power, or demonstrable law of Love, which actuated his life-work. Indeed the hopelessness of ever solving the world's problem in that way, and the consequent depression, not to say despair, growing out of such a conviction, was no small factor in bringing on the malady which afterwards was completely healed while reading the chapter on Prayer in the Christian Science textbook. Can anyone measure the subsequent joy of seeing the sick healed, the sorrowing comforted, the sinning reclaimed, as a result of this demonstrable understanding of Principle? Only those who have "tossed all the night, and have taken nothing" in their efforts to help humanity can appreciate what it means to be able at last to "cast the net on the right side of the ship," and to find that God, infinite Mind, does indeed give the increase when His nature and character as infinite Love is understood. Here, in Mrs. Eddy's works, were rules, plainly and explicitly laid down, and which she herself had demonstrated before she gave them to the world, which if understood and obeyed enabled one to prove with scientific certainty the ever-presence of the healing Christ, or Truth. No longer did one feel inadequately equipped to meet the claims of evil. Rather, as its powerlessness was proved in an ever-increasing degree, could one confidently and joyfully look forward to the time when evil, which is mere illusion, would be believed no more, and when the knowledge of the Lord would cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

The demand of this age is for a demonstrated and not for an imitative Christianity. The world will never be overcome on any other basis. For years it had been content with imitative Christianity, and so remained practically where it was. A new era was ushered in with the advent of Christian Science. Once more people were raised from beds of sickness, as in the time of Christ Jesus and of the early apostles. Was it any wonder that they should want to know by what means this was accomplished, and were eager to gain the understanding which would enable them to minister to others even as they had been ministered unto? An individual who has gained this demonstrable knowledge of Principle means more to the world than unnumbered hosts who are merely attempting to follow the Master in an imitative way. This has been proved beyond doubt. This demonstrable understanding Christ Jesus spoke of as the "pearl of great price," to gain which, he said, a man would do well to sell all that he had.

The First Day We Fared Forth

"On the first day when we fared forth—it was with a friend named Jim—we had no sooner started to cross the great Queensboro Bridge, which hangs like a giant harp over the East River, drawing Long Island into a closer brotherhood with New York, than we had offers of lifts from total strangers," relates Charles Hanson Towne, in "Loafing Down Long Island." "Yet they say Manhattan is a cold city! We never found it so, at least not on that wonderful July evening when we started out with scrip and staff; for we had decided that as we were going to do so old-fashioned a thing as walk, we would carry old-fashioned paraphernalia, called by pleasant, old-fashioned names. Bundle and cane I carried with so quiet a pilgrimage as ours was to be. We would imagine ourselves travelers in Merrie Old England in a season now sadly gone. We would wear old clothes, and take not one article with us that we did not actually need. No burdens for our backs; only the happy little necessary impedimenta, such as a toothbrush, a razor, a comb, an extra shirt or two, and the one tie we wore. And, of course, a book. I chose Hazlitt's 'Table Talk.' Jim took George Moore's 'Avalon'."

"It was dusk when we started to cross the great bridge, and, as I have said, motors were cluttered at the entrance and were doubtless thick upon it, running like a continuous black chain to the island. During the



"Venice," by Samuel Prout

War, soldiers often stood at this entrance of the bridge, waiting to be given a lift; and this may be the reason why so many motorists still think of every pedestrian as worthy of a ride, and why it was that so often we were invited, as we strolled along this open pathway, to move more swiftly to the other side. But we spurned all such advances, kindly as they were meant.

"The sky-scrapers loomed in the growing darkness, as we proceeded on our way, like a Babylonian vision; and one by one the lights blossomed in tall windows; until the city behind us was a vast honeycomb of beauty, with the river like a silver girdle surrounding it. Ahead of us smokestacks belched forth their black substance, and one pitied the folk who, having worked all day in glorious Manhattan, must turn at evening to the hideous prospect beyond the river, when they might have remained in this jeweled place. Gasometers reared their horrid profiles, and chimneys, like a battalion of black soldiers, stood motionless in the growing darkness. It was to such a place the people were hurrying, leaving glorious New York. Jim and I loitered long on that bridge.

"All of us who live in New York have motored, at one time or another, over Queensboro Bridge; but how few of us have walked its delectable length! Like all Manhattanites, we leave such pleasant experiences to the foreigners who come to our shores. But even they have not discovered it as they may within a few years. There are benches along its pathway, and here one may pause and sit in the sunset as if one were in a stationary airplane, and view the vast city spread out in a wonderful pattern below. There are glimpses of little parks, and the spires of the cathedral are silhouetted against the background of the west."

Across the Valley of the Charles

Hawthorne thus describes a walk in the vicinity of Boston, in his American notebooks:

"Wednesday, October 13th. (1841)—A good view, from an upland swell of our pasture, across the valley of the river Charles. There is the meadow, as level as a floor, and carpeted with green, perhaps two miles from the rising ground on this side of the river to that on the opposite side. The stream winds through the midst of the flat space, without any banks at all; for it fills its bed almost to the brim, and bathes the meadow grass on either side. A tuft of shrubbery, at broken intervals, is scattered along its border; and thus it meanders sluggishly along,

without other life than what it gains from gleaming in the sun. Now, into the broad, smooth meadow, as into a lake, capes and headlands put themselves forth, and shores of firm woodland border it, covered with variegated foliage, making the contrast so much the stronger of their height and rough outline with the even spread of the plain. And beyond, and far away, rises a long, gradual swell of country, covered with an apparently dense growth of foliage for miles, till the horizon terminates it; and here and there is a house, or perhaps two, among the continuity of trees. Everywhere the trees wear their autumnal dress, so that the whole landscape is red, russet, orange, and yellow, blending in the distance into a rich tint of brown-orange, or nearly that,—except the green expanse so definitely hemmed in by the higher ground.

"I took a long walk this morning, going first nearly to Newton, thence nearly to Brighton, thence to Jamaica Plain, and thence home. It was a fine morning, with a northwest wind; cool when facing the wind, but warm and most genial when in sheltered spots; and warm enough everywhere while I was in motion. I traversed most of the byways which offered themselves to me; and passing through one in which there was a double line of grass between the wheel-tracks and that of the horses' feet, I came to where had once stood a farm-house, which appeared to have been recently torn down. Most of the old timber and boards had been carted away; a pile of it, however, remained. The cellar of the house was uncovered, and beside it stood the base and middle height of the chimney. The oven, in which household bread had been baked for daily food, and puddings and cake and jolly pumpkin-pies for festivals, opened its mouth, being deprived of its iron door. The fireplace was close at hand. All round the site of the house was a pleasant, sunny, green space, with old fruit-trees in pretty fair condition, though aged. There was a barn, also, aged, but in decent repair; and a ruinous shed, on the corner of which was nailed a boy's windmill, where it had probably been turning and clattering for years together, till now it was black with time and weather-stain. It was broken, but still it went round whenever the wind stirred. The spot was entirely secluded, there being no other house within a mile or two."

Travel

My heart is warm with friends I make. And better friends I'll not be knowing. Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take, No matter where it's going. —Edna St. Vincent Millay.

Prout's Venetian Pictures

How far his love of the picturesque was reconcilable with an entire appreciation of the highest character of Italian architecture we do not pause to inquire; but we may assert, without hesitation, that the picturesque elements of that architecture were unknown until he developed them, and that, since Gentile Bellini, no one had regarded the palaces of Venice with so affectionate an understanding of the purpose and expression of their wealth of detail. In this respect the City of the Sea has been, and remains, peculiarly his own. There is, probably, no single piazza nor sea-paved street from St. Giorgio in Alga to the Arsenal, of which Prout has not in order drawn every fragment of pictorial material. Probably not a pillar in Venice but occurs in some one of his innumerable studies; while the peculiarly beautiful and varied arrangements under which he has treated the angle formed by St. Mark's Church with the Doge's palace, have not only made every successful drawing of those buildings by any other hand look like plagiarism, but have added (and what is this but to paint the lily!) another charm to the spot itself. —Samuel Prout, by Ruskin.

Stevenson and Isobel Strong

May 31st, 1893. I asked Louis, in the course of a conversation this evening, how he defined the word literature. "It is capable of explanation, I think," he said; "when you see words used to the best purpose—no waste, going tight around a subject. Also they must be true. My stories are not the truth, but I try to make my characters act as they would act in life. No detail is too small to study for truth. Lloyd and I spent five days weighing money and making calculations for the treasure found in 'The Wrecker.'"

I asked him why Charles Reade was not a stylist, though his writing answered to the description. "You are right," Louis said; "he is a good writer, and I take off my hat to him with respect. And yet it was in continuity that he failed. In the 'Ebb Tide' that is now under way, we started on a high key, and oh, haven't we regretted it! If I wanted to say 'he kicked his leg and he winked his eye,' it would be perfectly flat if I wrote it so. I must pile the colors on to bring it up to the key. Yet I am wrong to liken literature to painting. It is more like music—which is time; painting is space. In music you wind in and out,

but always keep in the key; that is, you carry the hearer to the end with it out letting him drop by the way. It winds around and keeps on. So must words wind around. Organized and packed in a mass, as it were, tight with words. Not too short—phrases rather—no word to spare.

"There are two kinds of style, the plastic, such as I have just described; the other, the simple placing of words together for harmony. The words should come off the tongue like honey. I began so as a young man; I had a pretty talent that way, I must confess."

I asked him if he thought his present, full, entertaining novels, crowded with people and adventures, an improvement upon his earlier honey-dropping essays. But he refused that. He could not, he said, criticize his own work or see it well enough. But in others, he had noticed that the writers who began with honey-sweetness often developed in later work a certain brusqueness and ruggedness. "Did they do it well?" I asked.

"You bet they did!" said Louis. "Both Beethoven and Shakespeare are good examples of it, in their different arts. Shakespeare's earliest works were plain, dull, unimpassioned verse. Next came his first singing note—such as 'Romeo and Juliet'; ah, he quoted—

"My love is boundless as the sea. 'The words are like music. . . . Then came his later works, full of strength, and broken with flashes so delicate he might have touched them with his tongue and passed on."

I asked him if it were good for the young writer to wade in emotions. " . . . no!" he said. "First make his words go sweet, and if he can't spend an afternoon turning a single phrase he'd better give up the profession of literature."—"Memories of Vallima," by Isobel Strong and Lloyd Osbourne.

Chanties

"A chanty is a song sung by sailors when engaged in the severest of their many labors," John Massfield tells us in "A Sailor's Garland." "The word chanty is generally mispronounced by landmen. It is not pronounced as spell, like the word chant with an added 'y' final. It is pronounced shanty, to rhyme with scanty, the 'ch' soft, and the 'a' narrow. The verb to chanty is frequently used, as in the order 'Chanty it up, now,' or the injunction 'Heave and chanty.'"

"There are three varieties of chanty, each kind adapted to its special labor. There is the capstan chanty, sung at the capstan when warping, or weighing anchor, or hoisting topsails with the watch. There is the halliard chanty, sung at the topsail and top-gallant halliards, when the topsails and top-gallant sails are being masted headed. And there is the sheet, tack, and bowline chanty, used when the fore, main, and crossjack sheets are hauled up, and when the tacks are boarded and the bowlines tautened. Formerly, in the days when the ships were built of wood, and leaked from an inch or two to two or three feet a day, there used to be pumping chanties, sung by the pumpers as they have the brakes round. Now that ships are built of steel or iron, there is no pumping to be done aboard, save the pumping of fresh water from the tanks in the hold for the use of the crew, and the daily pumping of salt water for the washing down of the decks."

"Of the chanties proper, the capstan chanties are the most beautiful, the halliard chanties the most commonly heard, and the sheet, tack, and bowline chanties the most ancient. In a capstan chanty the solo man begins with his single line of verse. Before he has spoken the last word of it the other men heaving at the bars break out with the first chorus. Immediately before the chorus has come to an end the solo man repeats his line of verse, to be interrupted at the last word by the second chorus, which is generally longer than the first. It is a glorious thing to be on the fore-castle-head heaving at a capstan bar, hearing the chain coming clanking in below you to the music of a noisy chanty by a score of sailors."

"A halliard chanty is begun by the solo-man in the manner described above. It generally has two choruses, but they are of the same length—not short and long, as in the case of the anchor chanty. The solo man is always a person of some authority among the crew. He begins his song after the first two or three pulls upon the halliards. There are countless halliard chanties, and new ones come into use each year. Those which one hears occasionally ashore are nearly always old ones, little used at sea. The sailors have grown tired of them. I do not know what chanties are most used now at sea. In my time we used to get the yards up to—

"The Chanty-man. A long, long time and a long time ago,
"The Sailors. To me way hay, o-hi-o;
"The Chanty-man. A long, long time and a long time ago,
"The Sailors. A long time ago.
"The Chanty-man. A smart Yankee packet lay out in the bay
"The Sailors. To me way hay, o-hi-o;
"The Chanty-man. A smart Yankee packet lay out in the bay
"The Sailors. A long time ago (etc.)."

Character

The sun set, but set not his hope: Stars rose; his faith was earlier up: Fixed on the enormous galaxy, Deeper and older seemed his eye: And matched his sufferance sublime The taciturnity of time. He spoke, and words more soft than rain Brought the Age of Gold again: His action won such reverence sweet As hid all measure of the feat. —Emerson.

William Morris in Lincoln

[A letter to Mrs. Burne-Jones]

"The next outing was an Anti-Scraper one to Lincoln. That was exceedingly delightful to me. The town has a terrible blot on it, a great factory for machines down by the river, which seems to take a pleasure in smoking; indeed I suppose its masters are practically the masters of the whole town. However that is the worst of it; there is a longish oldish street on the flat, and at the end of it a beautiful gate across, now the Guildhall, and it rises steeper and steeper till before you come to the close you almost have to crawl, and most of the way the long-leaden roof of the minster is the horizon; the houses mostly old red brick and pan-tiles. There is another most beautiful gate into the close, over which show the different planes of the minster most wonderfully. The whole place is chock full of history; there is work of the first Norman bishop, Remigius, who strangely enough moved his see there from Dorchester on the Thames, so well known to me. The rest (and almost all) is in graduated periods of Early Pointed; outside one may perhaps find fault with parts, especially the East Front (only I had a pleasing feeling that I was not responsible for them). But when we got inside all criticism fell, and one felt—well, quite happy—and as if one never wanted to go away again. I had seen it all more than twenty years ago, but somehow was much more impressed this time: the church is not high inside, though it is long and broad, but its great quality is a kind of careful delicacy of beauty, that no other English minster that I have seen comes up to: in short a miracle of art, that nowhere misses its intention. There is a little stained glass (early thirteenth century) as good as the best, and some of the sculpture at least belongs to the best work of the time. Outside the church and close to it is a huge Norman Castle, the 'enceinte' being quite complete, a piece of the keep left. . . . Five minutes from the close gate towards the open country you come on the gate of the Roman town, quite unromanticated, but sound and well-built. Down the slope of the hill are still two twelfth-century houses. One of them, in honor surely of little Sir Hugh, is called the Jew's House; I cheapened an old chest there of a lady somewhat of Mrs. Wilfer's type, who received us with the dignity of a fallen Queen."—"The Life of William Morris," J. W. Mackail.

A Life of Endeavor

Success comes only to those who lead a life of endeavor.—Theodore Roosevelt.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, AUG. 25, 1921

EDITORIALS

The New Revenue Bill

Those members of both houses of Congress who have felt it incumbent upon themselves to defend the present revenue measure as it has been finally whipped into shape, evidently have not found the task a difficult one. First of all, the bill reasonably fulfills the pre-election pledges of the Administration party. Revision of taxation has been downward, as the promise was that it should be. But this has been possible only because of material reductions in proposed appropriations. In spite of these reductions, stupendous sums must still be raised, the grand total being in figures that, before the war, would have seemed worse than extravagant. But the people of the United States, and the people of the world as well, have come to regard these totals comparatively, and to think in billions, where formerly they thought in millions. The point of view is everything. A rural philosopher is said to have observed, in considering an expenditure of twenty-five dollars, that such a sum is not large if one has it, but that it is a great deal of money if one does not have it. And that is as true of nations as of individuals. The superabundance of money, released and put in circulation through the various activities of the war, changed, for a time at least, what might have been regarded as the established perspective of the people. The result has been reflected in speculation, in almost profligate spending, and, incidentally, in a more or less careless regard for governmental extravagances.

But the inevitable processes of reconstruction have changed all this. The willingness of the individual to pay without reserve ceased instantly with his inability to pay. The reaction was as sudden as the advent of the period of unexampled inflation, and it is commendable and fortunate that Congress so quickly responded to the national demand for relief. But the relief also is comparative. The burden left by the war is to remain a burden for years to come, no matter how equitably and how considerably its weight may be adjusted. How willingly, or how unwillingly, the people of this and future generations bear their share of the great cost will depend, to a large degree, upon their readiness to learn and profit by the lessons which the war taught, and in what manner they realize the futility of war as a civilizer.

It has been estimated that the people of the United States have already paid 42 per cent of the cost of the war, in dollars, to their government. Beyond providing for the interest payments on the deferred debt, and a sinking fund to meet obligations as they fall due, it might not be unreasonable to claim that present demands upon the people have been liberally and fairly liquidated. The unpaid portion of the debt is one, it may be insisted, which future generations are as morally obligated to pay as are the people who are bearing today's burden. The war was not waged to maintain a transitory right, but that henceforth there should be no war. Better a legacy of debt, for the generations to come, than a legacy of strife and selfish ambition.

Of the appreciable immediate results of the revision of the revenue measure, effective with the levy and apportionment of the tax to be exacted on incomes for the coming year, it may be said that, according to the claims of the proponents of the measure, the relief has been fairly and equitably distributed. In contradiction of this it is claimed by representatives of Labor, and by the advocates of a system of taxation that will relieve the wage-earners and the producing industries of the country of a greater proportion of the national burden, that the Fordney bill, so-called, has utterly failed to provide the relief possible. The Democrats in the House were arrayed almost solidly against the measure, indicating an adherence to their party's policies declared and enunciated under the Wilson Administration. It is promised that the opposition to the House measure will be strengthened in the Senate, and this might be desirable if by a fuller and freer discussion of ways and means a method may be evolved through which a positive assurance could be given that wealth, in whatever form it is represented, will be compelled to bear its fair share of the necessary taxes. It is claimed by the defenders of the present bill that this has been accomplished, in so far as such an accomplishment is possible under existing conditions. Representative Keller of Minnesota, designated as an Independent Republican, denies that the relief possible has been provided. He insists that the vast undeveloped resources and idle lands held for speculation should be made to bear a share of the burden. Labor denounces the repeal of the excess profits tax provision.

The problem to be solved appears to be that of compelling just returns from incomes invested in tax-exempt securities by those who have sought to avoid the payment of government surtaxes. It is admitted that many of those legally liable under the terms of the law as first enacted have successfully defeated the efforts to force them to pay their equitable proportion of the tax. The problem is one which concerns the average taxpayer only collaterally. His share is not materially greater or less because of these defaults. The relief he has sought is provided in increased exemptions of his total earnings, and larger allowances for those dependent upon him for support. Added to this are lessened luxury taxes, a release from direct taxation on many articles of necessity, and specific provision for exemption on moderate savings set apart for home-building and improvement. Changing conditions may show the wisdom of another revision in two years, or in four years, as the work of reconstruction progresses. No one expects, now or in the near future, to escape the financial responsibilities entailed by the war. All that can be hoped for is an occasional lessening or shifting of the load as wisdom and fairness dictate.

The King of Irak

THE last five years have witnessed many striking scenes in many different parts of the world, but none, it may be ventured, more likely to become historic than the scene in the courtyard of the government buildings at Baghdad, a few days ago, when the Emir Feisal was proclaimed King of Irak. Not only did it mark the consummation of a purpose on which Great Britain has expended much effort, but it represented the fulfillment, at least in part, of a binding promise made by the British Government to the Arab people some six years ago. In the dark days of 1915, when Great Britain, her resources taxed to the utmost in many directions, was apparently confronted with the Holy War in the Near and Mid East, an invitation was sent by the British Government to the Grand Shereef of Mecca to come to the aid of the Allies in their struggle against Turkey and the central powers. In return for this cooperation, the Grand Shereef was offered the recognition of the Grand Shereefian Province, with wide additions, as an independent kingdom. Indeed, in a series of letters signed by the British High Commissioner in Egypt, King Hussein, as the Grand Shereef subsequently came to be called, was promised that a homogeneous Arab state should be set up, stretching from the Hedjaz to the Taurus Mountains.

King Hussein promptly agreed, and one of the most notable features of the war in the Mid East was the faithful way in which he fulfilled his part of the bargain. With an army which steadily increased in numbers and effectiveness, the Arabs, under the leadership of King Hussein's son, Emir Feisal, threw themselves into the great struggle against the Turks, rendered invaluable aid to General Allenby in his conquest of Palestine, and finally signalized the allied triumph by occupying Damascus.

During the years that had intervened, however, between the understanding with King Hussein in 1915, and the signing of the armistice in 1918, many changes had taken place in the political situation in the Mid East, and when the whole question came up for consideration at the Peace Conference, it transpired that the final settlement, in so far as it affected Arab claims, had been the subject of three further agreements amongst the great powers most nearly concerned. It was authoritatively declared that these agreements and declarations were not incompatible with one another, but the effect, in practice, was to block completely the Arab hopes, at any rate as far as they centered in the fulfillment of the original undertaking.

The immediate outcome of this situation was that the Arab world was plunged into a condition of disaffection and open revolt, and in the end, Emir Feisal, owing to the intervention of France, became a fugitive from the country which he had helped so brilliantly to free. The action of France in this matter, although it exacted acquiescence from Great Britain, never received the approval of the British people, and when Emir Feisal visited London last December, he was everywhere received with the utmost cordiality and enthusiasm. It was no secret, even then, that Great Britain was planning to make amends to the Arabs in Mesopotamia for what they had lost further west. This purpose has now been achieved and the Emir Feisal has entered upon his great work as King of Irak, of Mesopotamia, under the aegis of the British Government.

It cannot be pretended that the task before the new king is an easy one. Not only do the Arabs of Irak belong to the Shia sect of Muhammadanism, whereas the new king belongs to the Sunni sect, but the people of Mesopotamia, like the people in all parts of the outlying territory of the old Turkish Empire, have never been used to very much ordered government of any kind. Mesopotamia, moreover, is adjacent to some of the most unsettled regions in the Mid East, to Persia, Kurdistan, and to Anatolia. On the other hand, the Emir Feisal is peculiarly well qualified to deal with these difficulties. Not only does he come to the throne of Irak having gained the respect and won the enthusiasm of the whole Arab people, but with a reputation for statesmanship and integrity which has secured him the confidence and support of public opinion, throughout the British Commonwealth and in many other quarters.

Women at the Conference

THE request of the National League of Women Voters that a woman be appointed as one of the representatives of the United States at the disarmament conference, deserves careful consideration. Women, of course, are interested in disarmament as vitally as men. The share of women in all the problems of government and international affairs should be one of full cooperation, for there is no reason why the policies of the world should be decided from now on, as they have been in the past, by men. As David R. Francis, former Ambassador to Russia, says in his new book, "Hereafter whatever kind of peace may be negotiated, woman will be given more consideration and will be a more potential factor, not only in the affairs and development of the government to which she owes fealty, but in international affairs also." Though women were not given adequate representation at the Peace Conference, that neglect can be remedied by justice to them now.

One of the main reasons why Far Eastern questions constitute a problem to the rest of the world, is that the status of women in Asia is not what it should be. The nations of the Far East will be regarded with less than entire confidence by the other nations of the world as long as women are kept in subjection there. Any nation that does not accord to women rights equal to those of the men has, at the best, only an inferior concept of democracy, which must be greatly improved before that nation can take its right place in the democracy of the world that must eventually develop. Because the United States and Great Britain have already recognized, to a certain extent, the equal rights of all, they should be among the first to grant to women a real voice in international affairs. The increasing activity of women in government should be one of the strongest influences leading to disarmament and the overcoming of the impulse to war. Though, as Mr. Francis says of woman, "her ability to aid her country in difficulty and strife, and in accomplishing a

worthy end, has been demonstrated in this war," her influence should be even greater now on the side of righteous peace, and for that reason there should be at the disarmament conference some women delegates of the most intelligent and vigorous types. The need for such a representative in the delegation of the United States should develop just the right one to serve in this way, for, as in the case of men, ability is brought to light by circumstances requiring it.

In presenting their claims, first for equal suffrage, and now for representation in the councils of the nations, women have had to use energetic methods, for which they have sometimes been adversely criticized. Those who have deplored some of their ways of urging their claims overlook the fact, however, that men in politics have used almost every conceivable method of persuasion, including the very methods for which they would condemn the women. People may disagree as to the value of the National League of Women Voters, which is making the request now for representation at the disarmament conference, but there can be little real disagreement as to the rightness of their request. If the demand is rejected, it will doubtless be on the basis of expediency. The women, then, will simply need to be patient and more active in proving their readiness for participation in all the large affairs of the world. The proof must be a development so clear that all shall recognize it.

Archery

It is noteworthy that the interest in archery as a sport is increasing in the United States. This is evidenced by the zest and keenness displayed by participants and spectators attending the forty-first annual tournament of the National Archery Association at Soldiers Field, adjoining the Harvard Stadium. It is not remarkable, perhaps, that the association has maintained a flourishing organization in this country for a period of forty years, when it is considered that adeptness with bow and arrow has been sought throughout all the ages. But the skill acquired with practice was not always displayed, as at Soldiers Field, in friendly and good-natured contests. Ancient and medieval history records the prowess shown by warriors and tribesmen of old in the use of what one is inclined now to regard as weapons of the most primitive sort. Battles were won or lost as those opposed were proficient or ill trained in the use of the bow and arrow. Even as late as 1860, Chinese soldiers entered the field of battle equipped with the ancient weapons, while their enemies were armed with firearms, and the tribesmen of the Philippines are said still to depend for defense and offense upon them. But despite the more or less utilitarian uses to which the skill of the archer has been applied, it has, since the earliest days of civilization, been adopted as an engrossing and pleasurable sport. As such it is said to have had a revival in the time of Charles II and Catherine of Braganza, a century or more after the bow, as a weapon, had been displaced in war by the musket.

The world has been far away at school in the more than two hundred years since the day when the English King awarded to the winner of the archery contest the badge of "Marshal of the Fraternity of Oxford," but the bow and arrow, lithe and picturesque weapons which seem symbols of skill and power, remain. There is about them, to devotees of the art or craft of archery, a seemingly strong appeal. The bow and arrow, in sport, seem the prototype of the harp in music. The charm of both lies in the skill of execution. Perhaps there may be, also, the unrecognized response of sensibilities themselves as old as the ages. Whatever may prompt the call to the open places where those assemble who strive for proficiency in the art, the satisfying fact remains that archery, like golf, is preeminently an international sport. It knows neither time nor age, and raises no bar of exclusiveness or caste. Once the sport of kings, when ruler and servant strove for proficiency in war as well as in peace, there still seems to linger about it something more than the desire to win a trophy or a championship. It is in itself an almost tangible link between what we sometimes are inclined to regard as the more or less prosaic present and the long ages preceding, which seem so filled with romance.

About Runnymede

THERE is nothing about the great meadow of Runnymede that anyone should specially notice it. The Surrey side of the Thames, and the Middlesex side for that matter, have many such meadows as Runnymede, and many such little eyots as Magna Charta Island. True the eyot has to show "some of the finest trees in the Kingdom," and one ancient walnut tree is believed to have been vigorous when it witnessed the signing of Magna Charta. But then, the Thames Valley is a land of wonderful trees, and the layman in such matters would be hard put to it to decide on a question of seniority even when the reckoning was to be made in centuries. The great meadow of Runnymede is just an English meadow, "best to be measured" so one authority says of it, by coming on it as King John might have come had he ridden or rowed from Windsor. "There it stretches suddenly before you, a level plain of springing grass, a single rich hayfield in June, as perhaps John looked over it on the day he signed and sealed the Charta."

Still, everybody who knows the Thames knows and loves Runnymede, and those who know and love it best are perhaps least inclined to regret that no attempt has been made to render it specially noticeable or to divert the lush meadow from the homely service it has performed, year by year, through the centuries. No doubt it was this desire that it should be left just as it has always been which underlay the vigorous protest that was made recently against the proposal by the Crown, wherein the title vested, to dispose of it by auction to the highest bidder. True, the Crown just regarded the meadow as other crown land, and no doubt it would make little difference to Runnymede who owned it. Still there is a just sentiment about it. As long as it is crown land it really belongs to the nation, and that is, of course, just where it belongs. And so it is welcome to know

that Runnymede has not been sold, and that after all the fuss there has been, will not, in all probability, be sold.

As to the story of Runnymede, it is safe to say that it is one of the best known in the world's history; John with his rage and his protests, fighting every inch and only yielding when he did yield because he reckoned that it was the surest way to enable him to win victory out of defeat; the barons ever more and more grimly determined to yield nothing but to win their full demand. And so, as Roger of Wendover puts it, "The King's messengers then came in all haste to London and without deceit reported to the barons all that had been deceitfully imposed upon them; they in their great joy appointed the fifteenth day of June for the King to meet them at a field lying between Staines and Windsor." He then goes on to tell in his quaint language how the King and his nobles came to the appointed conference; how each party stationed itself apart from the other and began a long discussion on "the aforesaid liberties"; and how, after much debate, King John, "seeing that he was inferior in strength to the barons," granted the laws and liberties demanded of him "and confirmed them by his charta." The actual conference and signature took place on Magna Charta Island, whither the delegates withdrew to escape "the pressure of the surrounding army."

Editorial Notes

It is well to hear a good thing said about Emerson in English critical circles. Was it not Matthew Arnold who denounced the sage of Concord as "not a good philosopher"; R. H. Hutton who declared that you could drive a coach and six through many of his generalizations, and Lord Morley who thought there were "pages which after the most careful meditation remain abracadabra, incomprehensible and worthless"? Americans, then, must be thankful for even such small mercies as a posthumous essay in which the cudgels are taken up in Emerson's defense. The essay is by Dr. Crozier, and appears tardily in *The Fortnightly Review*. The writer says he found Emerson "as clean-cut, compact and harmonious a thinker as Plato, Bacon or Herbert Spencer, and that when once the connection of his great central thoughts has been made apparent, every paragraph and line become luminous." The writer is obviously endeavoring to meet the objections of the three thinkers named above. To him they had gone far astray in their judgments, because they had failed to see the "organic connection of his great central thoughts."

WHEN Madame Aguglia, the Italian actress, declares her inability to act like an American because of her Latin temperament, does not her premise seem to be wrong? Is not acting the power to represent a character to the life; to build up the perfect illusion? Otherwise, it is not acting at all. Presumably, if a Latin actress were called upon to render a New England piece in an Italian or Spanish version, she would study the rôle allotted to her until she had the New England temperament correctly portrayed, and until she was able to imbue herself with the New England feeling. If such absorption of character were not possible to a stage genius, then the appearance of actors in foreign plays would be impossible, and internationalism on the stage would be out of the question. But Madame Modjeska was able to play in American pieces without acting as a Pole, and Sarah Bernhardt has triumphed signally in other than French pieces. Besides, the plays of Euripides have had excellent modern representations without it being necessary to obtain the actors from Athens. Was Irving displaying a transparently English temperament when he played "The Bells"? Was his racial heritage conspicuous as the medieval French Richelieu? There is no reason why Madame Aguglia's Sicilian temperament should prevent her acting in English, and even improving upon the acting of any other English predecessors in the same piece.

WILL natural coloring eventually supersede the dull gray and white and black of the photoplay? There can be little doubt that colored motion pictures are as practicable, from a mechanical point of view, as their earliest forerunners, the "magic" lantern slides; but whether their usage nowadays is advisable is quite another matter. For the "natural" tones of the photograph are conceded to be more harmoniously set in motion, and hence, speaking in terms of flat "screen" surfaces, more easily adaptable to dramatic action than the familiar blues and reds and yellows of the world at large. Moreover, there is the element of exclusiveness. To see ourselves, or our counterparts, attain emotional heights, "set off," as it were, by no hue save the inevitable, phlegmatic gray, is to experience the unfolding of what many persons believe to be an entirely new and distinct art.

A FOOTBALLER who has played as a professional has great difficulty in recovering amateur status, but a cricketer who has been paid for playing becomes an amateur and gains the mystic "Mr." before his name as a matter of course. It would be interesting to get expert opinion about the mystic "Mr." in the case of other men who are in the public eye. Does Mr. before the name signify the amateur status? When did Charles Dickens cease to be called Mr. Dickens, if he ever was? It is possible to think of Robert Browning as Mr. Browning until people began to understand him, but Dickens and others who crept into the heart of the public before they were aware of the fact, must always have been just Charles Dickens, or better, just Dickens.

MISS MABEL BONNEY is the fourth American woman to take the degree of Doctor at the Paris University, the other three women being also from the United States. America seems to be particularly eager to gain distinction at the Sorbonne, and there are an increasing number of American students applying for entry to the university. The comradeship of a collegiate career is one that cannot be overlooked and both nations will benefit from it. As a student expresses it, "we are half way there when we get over saying 'yap' and take to 'oui.'"